# The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 25. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1872.—SIX PAGES. NUMBER 270.


**The Chicago Tribune.**

**Friday Morning, May 10, 1872.**

In the Dominion Parliament, yesterday, Mr. Blake, leader of the Opposition party, made a four hours' speech against the Treaty of Washington. Action has not yet been reached upon the bill for carrying the Treaty into effect, so far as Canada is concerned, which furnished the occasion for Mr. Blake's tirade.

The first Democratic State Convention to assemble, since the Cincinnati nominations were promulgated, was that at Nashville, yesterday; and it is both interesting and encouraging to note that the powerful Tennessee Democracy is unequivocably in favor of Greeley and Brown. The tone of the Convention's resolutions, the manner of their adoption, and the renomination of Governor Brown by acclamation, indicate both vigor and harmony, in which respects the Tennessee Democrats set an excellent example to their fellows in other States.

Re enter the American-Spanish war cloud bellying in the gale! Sickles is coming home at once, and nobody is to succeed him until Spain begins to behave more circumspectly. Hints of naval preparations for warlike emergencies also add to the dramatic interest of the moment. A meterological note like this is not, perhaps, untimely: "Look out for neat little wars and imbroglios until after November 5.—good enough wars until after election,—so that Lincoln's maxim about swapping horses may be quoted in favor of the Administration."

The two late great political parties about to meet vicariously at Philadelphia and Baltimore need hesitate no longer on one point. A Woman's Suffrage organization of some sort resolved, at New York yesterday, that the Cincinnati ticket wouldn't do, and that the Philadelphia and Baltimore Conventions must "recognize the women of the land" or else there will be a woman's ticket in the Presidential field, seeking whom they may devour. We also read, with no little terror, that there was an "opposition" Woman's meeting in the same city, on the same day. So there will probably be two Women's tickets in the field, roaring simultaneously. The combat deepens.

Morton the courtier, like many another courtier, has been caught in a most despicable game to betray his monarch. This statement depends for its foundation upon a report published in another column of a grand plot which was discovered at a late hour last evening at Washington, and which comprehended the rejection of Grant by the Philadelphia Convention and the substitution of no other than Oliver P. Morton upon the ticket in his place. Confidential letters, containing this proposition, have been sent out to delegates to Philadelphia by Morton's brother-in-law, one Burbank, of Omaha. It seems a very scaly trick for one who has been so loud in his f alty to Grant, only consenting to think of one other man—viz., Colfax—in lieu of his liege, now that the latter is approaching his decline. And yet it must be added that nothing in the shape of a political trick, from such a man as Morton, will surprise the public.

The House debates yesterday were strongly spiced with salt with chicory, and with the many devices of Butler-Kelley, Farnsworth, and other active members to get special favors for their respective local interests. Twenty lines of the Committee's Tariff bill have now been digested in Committee of the Whole; and these twenty lines include, fortunately, the most important commodities dealt with in the bill. No alterations were made in the duties proposed on salt and leather. The tariff on chicory was reduced to one cent per pound, in order that the poor may still be enabled to quaff their nice, strong ground coffee (made from the root referred to) at even less prices than the insipid Java commands.

Worthy of attention in this connection is the pretty little scheme now forming between the Pennsylvania High-Tariff interest and the honorable members who represent tobacco on the floor of the House, to abolish the Internal Revenue altogether, and thus leave the Government no apparent means of revenue except the exorbitant duties now charged. This scheme is expected to be sprung upon the House next Monday. It may not work; but at all events, the probability becomes stronger and stronger that we shall have no tariff legislation that amounts to anything this session. Nevertheless, it would be a pity to call the members off from a debate in which they take so much comfort and secure so many opportunities to strike sympathetic chords in the bosom of Buncombe.

The Senate had hot work yesterday over the Amnesty bill and Sumner's Civil Rights substitute. There were about a dozen rounds, with a Parliamentary knock-down in each—that is, a decisive vote and a defeat of somebody's scheme. First, Sprague raised a parliamentary objection to the Negroes' Civil Rights bill, introduced by Sumner as a substitute for the Amnesty measure. This proved futile, and the substitute was discussed upon its merits, Messrs. Sumner, Morton, Wilson, and Flanagan being among those who favored, and Messrs. Alcorn, Ferry (Conn.), Logan, and Bayard among those who opposed it. Then Mr. Blair endeavored, though unsuccessfully, to amend it by a sort of local option provision, allowing counties, etc., to elect whether they would have the white and colored schools separate, or whether they would force an amalgamation of the two races in the same schools. Then Mr. Trumbull, hoping to bring Senators to a test on the bare question of Amnesty, moved to strike out the Civil Rights bill (which had already been loaded with two sections of the House Amnesty bill); but this motion failed, by the casting vote of Vice President Colfax. In the same manner was carried an amendment excepting from the provisions of the bill churches, cemeteries, and benevolent institutions incorporated by the State; and then the bill, as a substitute, was lost by 27 to 28. Then it was carried as an amendment, the Vice President being again called upon to settle the question by his casting vote. Then the Senate attacked the Amnesty job, and agreed to Mr. Morton's pet amendment requiring every recipient of amnesty to take an oath that he had not been a member of the Ku-Klux, the White Brotherhood, the Invisible Empire, or any other secret Southern organization. Then Edmunds was indulged in a still further amendment, which proposed to exclude from the benefits of amnesty all Rebel members of the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Congresses; and then, after all this ado, the bill as a whole was lost for lack of the requisite two-thirds. Mr. Sumner proposes, we are told, to keep plying his Civil Rights bill as an attachment to all other proposed measures of a political nature; one of which, a summary election law, is to come up for consideration to-day.

The Chicago produce markets were generally higher yesterday, except on provisions, which were dull. Mess pork was 5a10c per brl lower, closing at $12.40 cash, and $12.55 seller June. Lard was a shade easier at $8.65a8.75 cash, and $8.70a8.75 seller June. Meats were nominally unchanged at 4 1-4a 4 5-8c for shoulders, 6 5-8a6 3-4c for short ribs, and 7 1-8a7 1-4c for short clear. Highwines were 1-2c higher, and more active, at 88c per gallon. Lake freights were more active, and steady at 8c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Flour was strong at yesterday's advance. Wheat was very irregular, but averaged 2c higher, closing at $1.55 1-4a 1.55 1-2 cash, and $1.57 5-8a1.57 3-4 seller June. Corn averaged 1-4c higher, but closed weak at 43 7-8a44c cash, and 45a45 1-8c seller June. Oats were 1-4c higher, at 36 1-2a36 3-4c cash, and 38 1-4c seller June. Rye advanced 1c per bu, closing at 93c for No. 2. Barley was 2c per bu, closing strong at 60c for No. 3. The hog market opened quiet at 5c advance from yesterday's prices, but during the afternoon prices ruled fully 15c lower than yesterday, sales dragging at $3.75a4.10. Cattle were fairly active, but closed weak and a shade lower. Sheep remain quiet and unchanged.

## POLITICAL.

### Political Gleanings at the National Capital.

### Administration Papers Hint at the Probable Necessity of Withdrawing Grant.

### The President's Sincere Friend, Senator Morton, Among the Presidential Aspirants.

### What is Thought of the Action of the Democratic National Committee.

### Prominent Members of That Body Interviewed in New York.

### Tennessee Delegates to the Baltimore Convention Instructed for Greeley.

### The Woman-Suffragists Threaten to Nominate a Presidential Ticket.

**Political Gleanings at the National Capital.**

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The coming Democratic and Republican National Conventions at Baltimore and Philadelphia continue to be the fruitful source of speculation here in political circles. Hon. James Brooks, of New York, whose active participation in politics for thirty years has given him a National reputation, in conversation to-day stated it to be his opinion that Greeley will receive three-fourths of the votes in the Democratic National Convention. He says he will receive three-fourths of the New England delegates, all the New York, the greater part of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, several delegates from Ohio and Indiana, nearly all of Illinois and Michigan, part of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Oregon, California, and all the South except parts of Georgia. He expects the ratification of Greeley will be warmly opposed by delegates from Ohio, Indiana, and Georgia, and the opposition is to come from gentlemen whose views are generally extreme. There may be, he thinks, a rupture in the Convention, but [illegible] will be only to strengthen Greeley among Republicans. It is a noticeable fact that the large majority of those Democratic Senators and Representatives here who do not like Greeley, nevertheless state that they will abide by the action of the National Convention.

Ralph Waldo Hutchins writes here to John D. Defrees that the most influential and sagacious Democrats in New York approve the Cincinnati nomination, and will support it. In this same connection, General Slocum, of New York, at present Representative from that State, having telegraphed to a leading member of the Legislature at Albany to know how the Democratic members were affected towards Greeley, received a reply to-day that there is not a single member of that body but is favorable to ratify Greeley at Baltimore.

As to the Philadelphia Convention, Administration men seem to have achieved the philosophical conclusion that they will support the nominee of Philadelphia even if it should not be Grant. The candidacy of the latter, and unqualified support thereof, are no longer the absolute condition of Republicanism.

The Baltimore *American*, office-holding organ, edited and owned by office-holders, this morning published an editorial which has attracted universal attention here. It opens with the declaration that the first duty of the Philadelphia Convention will be to reunite the Republican party. It admits that if the Democrats ratify Greeley he will be elected. It then proceeds to warn the Convention that it must so act that Greeley will not be able to entice any votes from the Republican party. This article is construed here as foreshadowing the abandonment of Grant, and the nomination of some Republican against whom there can be raised no Republican cavil.

The most astounding and yet not wholly unexpected, news in connection with the scheming now going on here with relation to the Philadelphia Convention, concerns Morton, of Indiana. It seems that ex-Governor Burbank, of Idaho, Morton's brother-in-law, and now resident at Omaha, has been forwarding letters to delegates already elected to attend that Convention, with regard to the nominations to be there made. These letters, which are worded "strictly confidential," set forth that a grave crisis has arrived in the history of the Republican party, which can only be settled by bringing out some new man at this Convention. After stating the grievances which are alleged against President Grant by many prominent Administration men, he goes on to state that the man whose services in the Republican party most eminently fit him for the nomination in the present crisis is Oliver P. Morton. A certain Western delegate, to whom one of these letters was sent, forwarded it to his Senator here, who now has a copy. He will lay it before the President tomorrow, in order that the latter may see how really sincere some of his most ostensibly ardent friends are. Independent of Morton's open professions of friendship to Grant, and his untiring advocacy of his renomination on the floor of the Senate, and on the stump within the last few days, he has affected a desire to see Colfax substituted at Philadelphia. It is now well understood that Forney's visit here, which terminated this morning, was undertaken with a view to work up Colfax, and that among others Morton sanctioned this change. The duplicity and treachery, which has thus been exposed has created, where it has become known, the profoundest sensation.

The Administration evidently intends to continue its persecution of Senator Trumbull. Although the Senatorial caucus did not finally determine to remove him from the chairmanship of the Judiciary Committee, the question of his removal from that position is still held in abeyance.

And now comes General E. N. Bates, State Treasurer of Illinois, and demands that his own brother-in-law, George Saunders, of the Treasury Department, be appointed Pension Agent at Springfield, Illinois, in place of Dr. Jaynes, the present incumbent.

**The Action of the Democratic National Committee, and What Is Thought of It—Prominent Members of that Body Interviewed—Spirit of the New York Press.**

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The action of the Democratic National Committee yesterday is variously construed by the press to-day, yet the fact is plain that, while many individual Committeemen are in favor of Greeley, the Committee as a whole, when assembled for deliberation, considered that, to discuss candidates, would exceed their authority, and that it remained only to call a National Convention, allowing full time for taking advantage of Republican divisions, and also to arrive at the conviction that to unite upon Greeley is a necessity to defeat Grant. Since the meeting, numerous Committeemen have been outspoken in advocating Greeley, while not one has displayed active opposition. The Committee unanimously prefer Greeley to Grant. A reporter to-day had an interesting conversation about yesterday's meeting with Colonel John M. Harrell, a member of the National Democratic Committee for Arkansas. The interview proceeded thus:

Reporter. Was the postponement of the National Convention until the 9th of July a matter of deliberation?

Colonel H. The Committee was very deliberate in all it did. There was very little buncombe indulged in.

Reporter. But, I mean was the time a matter of any discussion?

Colonel H. The names of the Cincinnati candidates were not mentioned, but the 9th of July was appointed entirely in reference to results which may follow the Cincinnati and Philadelphia Conventions, to give the people time to consider the action, they may see proper to take in reference thereto. No member opposed the call of a Democratic Convention. In obedience to instruction, a member from a Southern State, Mr. Simonton, of South Carolina, moved to postpone the call indefinitely. He, himself, thought the Committee had no option but to issue a call.

Reporter. To postpone indefinitely meant to remain satisfied with the proceeding at Cincinnati?

Colonel H. We so understood it.

Reporter. You think the South disposed to accept Greeley?

Colonel H. At this time the South is for Greeley. I have the best reasons for so believing.

Reporter. Why is the South so ready to take Greeley and Brown?

Colonel H. The South is in a dreadful condition of subjugation and poverty. Its people realize, from many evidences, that Grant and his advisers, for some time, have been making preparations, by soldiers and deputy marshals, to drive them from the polls upon every or any pretext; but these deputy marshals would go down the hill if they [illegible] to see the white hat and white coat of Dr. Greeley, one of the staunchest standard bearers of Republicanism, and, besides, there are divisions in the Republican party in every Southern State. Once freed the people in those States hope to be permitted to indulge in the rights of speech, of conscience, and of property once more. Now they are not.

Reporter. Was there any opposition or hostility expressed in the Committee to the Cincinnati nomination?

Colonel H. As I have said, their names were scarcely mentioned. One Old Line Whig from the South cracked the Democratic party whip, but nobody winced. Members seemed to understand what were the true interests of the party. They possess more information of the present mind of their constituents, to make them confident, by letters and numerously-signed despatches, than was necessary to mention. The people themselves, in Convention, will tell the story in July.

Reporter. You think the South for Greeley?

Colonel H. At this time, enthusiastically. What he may do, or events occur to change that feeling, no one can foresee.

Reporter. Could you form an idea from expressions by the Committeemen in debate how the North is supposed to be on the Cincinnati movement?

Colonel H. I did, and it is that the Northern States, although they did not realize that they are in the same straits with the Southern, manifest a feeling in great sympathy with that of the Southern. I was astonished at the union.

Reporter. Do you think the Baltimore Convention will make nominations?

Colonel H. Ah! I can't tell any better than you about that. To-day I do not think it would think of such a thing. But you know Mr. Greeley, and that he is in the trying position of being a candidate and an editor of a great daily paper. An ill-advised paragraph by some subordinate may be taken advantage of to change the whole aspect of the campaign. I may have already said more than I ought, and really give you no information that will possess any substantial value.

The reporter also had an interview with John G. Thompson, of Ohio, also a member of the Democratic National Executive Committee. Mr. Thompson affirms in the most positive manner that Ohio will certainly give Greeley and Brown an overwhelming majority, and that the delegates from that State to the Baltimore Convention will be to a man instructed to vote for the endorsement of the Cincinnati Nominations.

The *Express*, which more and more clearly inclines to Greeley, has an article to-night warning the Democrats not to imagine that the elements of dissension are all confined to the Republican party, remarking, "If the Republican party is cut in twain intelligent men cannot fail to see that the Democrats are not united either upon the Tariff, Fifteenth Amendment, or policy of making a ticket at Baltimore in July, perhaps to be defeated by the people in November. There are two full months, of course, left for the Democrats to deliberate. Let them not do so wise their heads like the ostrich, beneath the sand, where they can see nothing; nor yet with that pride and conceit which forgets the past."

A reporter has questioned Wendell Phillips on Greeley's nomination. Phillips opposes Greeley, but admits that, if the Democrats support him, he will be elected beyond doubt. Besides, he is strong with the workingmen, and will receive their support all over the country.

Reporter. What do you think of the story about Grant withdrawing, as the last means of saving the Republican party and defeating Greeley.

Mr. Phillips. I have heard of that, and there may be something in it. Last winter, when I was lecturing in the West, leading men of the party there were discussing the same possible contingency, and I understand that in the event of his withdrawing, Colfax was to be brought forward, and there was an understanding of this kind with Colfax, when he was persuaded to change his determination about retiring from political life at the close of his present term.

**Tennessee Democratic State Convention.**

NASHVILLE, May 9.—The Democratic State Convention assembled at the Capitol to-day noon. Delegates appeared from every county in the State. The Convention was organized by the selection of E. J. Lea, of Haywood, as President, and the appointment of other officers. John C. Brown was nominated by acclamation as a candidate for re-election as Governor.

Resolutions were adopted. 1. Indorsing the administration of Governor Brown. 2. Providing for the appointment of a State Executive Committee. 3. Recognizing as a cardinal point of Democratic faith the following: The preservation of local State Governments against Federal encroachments, and centralization of power; the equality of all men before the law, and equal participation of all citizens in the rights and benefits of the Government; the subordination of military to the civil authority; the inviolability of the right of *habeas corpus*; the purification of the corrupt civil service of the Government; economy in the expenditures of the Government, and a faithful compliance with its obligations; preservation of the national honor, at home and abroad; the union of the States with all the guarantees of the Constitution respected. To carry out these principles we are ready to co-operate with all good citizens in the pending Presidential contest, irrespective of party.

The eighth resolution declares that, inasmuch as the Convention of Liberal Republicans has presented to the country the names of Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown as candidates for President and Vice President, pledged to maintain and enforce the doctrines above enunciated, and have invited the co-operation of all patriotic citizens in their support, we deem it but the part of patriotic duty to declare in the contest at all which upon us that these names deserve the support of every patriot in the land, as against the ticket representing the principles, policy, and practice of the present Federal Administration, and while re-affirming our purpose and desire to preserve the integrity of the Democratic party, we do, nevertheless, declare in our behalf and, as we are all satisfied, in the behalf of the people we represent, that in our opinion, with the lights before us, the presentation of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency by the Democratic party of the nation would be unwise, unnecessary and exceedingly dangerous to the welfare of the people at large.

The fifth resolution provides for the appointment of delegates to the Democratic National Convention, the delegates to be instructed to carry out the spirit of the foregoing declarations.

The sixth provides for the selection of two Senatorial Electors, leaving the selection of the remainder to the districts.

The resolutions gave rise to debate, in which some feeling was manifested, but they were adopted by a large majority.

**A Presidential Ticket Threatened by the Woman Suffragists.**

NEW YORK, May 9.—The platform of the Woman's Suffrage party, presented to-day to the Association, at Steinway Hall, by Mrs. Stanton, recognizes the equality of all before the law; and permanent constitutional amendments demand universal suffrage; amnesty; a thorough Civil Service reform; the one-term principle; the election of the President, Vice President, and Senators by the whole people; raising taxes only for revenue; reform in the financial system, by making Government currency legal tender for all debts, public and private; opposes land grants to corporations; believes in minority representation and graduated taxation; in the reformation of criminals by education and humane legislation; in the cultivation of peace with all persons, and the settlement of all international difficulties by a Congress of Nations. Resolutions were adopted hostile to the election of Horace Greeley, and admonishing the Conventions to be held in Philadelphia and Baltimore; that unless proper recognition is given to the women of the land, a Convention by the National Woman's Suffrage Association will be held, and a Presidential ticket placed in the field.

**Mr. Colfax on the Civil Rights Question.**

WASHINGTON, May 9.—A large meeting was held this evening at the Congregational Church, which was presided over by Frederick Douglass, on the subject of Civil Rights. Among other letters the following was received from Vice President Colfax:

VICE PRESIDENT'S CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, May 7.

DEAR SIR: Having voted recently, in the Senate, upon the question of Civil Rights, to which you refer, I need not make any extended statement as to my views upon it, for actions always speak more loudly than mere words; but if the vote needed justification, as it does not, the traveling experience of your delegates to the National Colored Convention at New Orleans, as detailed by Frederick Douglass, in the *National New Era*, would be its fullest vindication. If the orderly, sober citizens of the United States, entitled by its Constitution to equality under the law, cannot obtain food and lodging at public hotels like the rest of mankind, or even average accommodations on railroad trains, after paying first-class fares, we should either acknowledge that the Constitution is a nullity, or should insist on that obedience to it by all, and protection under it to all, which are alike the right and duty of the humblest as well as the most influential throughout the land.

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

To F. Douglass, Jr., and others on the Committee.

**Minnesota Republican State Convention.**

MINNEAPOLIS, May 9.—The Republican State Convention, 250 strong, and representing nearly every county in the State, was in session yesterday. Hon. W. H. Yale, of Winona, presided. The delegates to Philadelphia are, J. T. Williams, A. C. Dodge, Adam Buck, F. A. Buckham, W. E. Hicks, William S. King, C. F. Benedict, A. E. Rice, D. M. Sabine, Otto Wilmarck. The resolutions are nearly identical with those adopted in Ohio lately, strongly requesting the delegates to vote and use their influence to secure the renomination of Grant and Colfax. A new State Central Committee, with Major A. C. Merrill at its head, was appointed. The Convention was very harmonious.

**The Connecticut Senatorship.**

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 9.—The Senatorial caucus was held this evening, 119 Republican members of the General Assembly being present, of whom 98 voted for General Hawley for Senator and 12 for Ferry. Thirty-three members were absent, and of these the majority absented themselves because they disapproved of the caucus system and some were not invited to attend. The Democrats also held a caucus and nominated Ex-Governor English.

**Delaware Republican State Convention.**

DOVER, Del., May 9.—The Republican State Convention met here to-day, and elected delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, who are instructed to vote for Grant and Colfax.

**Miscellaneous.**

OTTUMWA, Iowa, May 9.—The Ottumwa *Democrat*, a leading Democratic paper in Iowa, came out fairly and squarely this morning for Greeley.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., May 9.—Greeley's stock is advancing in this part of the State, and if no Democratic nomination is made, he will carry Northern Indiana by an overwhelming majority. It is rumored that the *Gazette*, of this city, the leading Republican paper of the Ninth District, will support him.

BOSTON, May 9.—Fifth District Republican Convention at Salem has to-day elected General Benjamin F. Butler, and J. F. Harris, of Marblehead, delegates to Philadelphia, and instructed them to vote for Grant and Wilson.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 9.—A large public meeting of whites and blacks will be held at Greenwood, on Monday, to ratify the Cincinnati nominations. Speeches will be made and resolutions adopted strongly indorsing Greeley.

## WASHINGTON.

### Slow Progress Made in the House on the Tax and Tariff Bill.

### A New Combination Organizing to Defeat the Measure.

### The General Amnesty Bill Again Defeated in the Senate.

### The Steamboat Bill Reported to the Senate with Amendments.

### Many of the Provisions of the Old Law Retained.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE TARIFF BILL.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—A new combination, more formidable than any which have yet appeared, is organizing against the Tariff bill, which is never out of sight of perils. Judge Kelly, not discouraged at his ill-success on Tuesday, is leaguing all the elements which can be rallied to unite in an attempt next Monday, to put through, under a suspension of the rules, a short bill sweeping down and away internal revenue taxes by the wholesale, and reducing the income of the Government so materially that it will be expedient, if not necessary, to let the present tariff pretty much alone. He offers large inducements to the tobacco interests to join him in this effort, and it is quite probable that he may rally nearly all the Southern delegation solid to his support. Kelly himself will not, however, openly lead the movement, which will nominally be managed by a prominent Protectionist whose seat in the House is close at hand. The combination is maturing its plans carefully, having held a meeting last evening and appointed another for to-morrow afternoon for the purpose of a thorough and definite understanding.

THE AMNESTY AND CIVIL RIGHTS BILLS.

The action of the Senate on Civil Rights and Amnesty was of a very intricate character. By the first vote, Sumner's Civil Rights bill was substituted for the House Amnesty bill. Various amendments were then voted upon—Carpenter's, to strike out the clause relating to jurors; Ferry's (Conn.), to strike out the school clause, and Blair's, to leave the school question to a vote in each township, were rejected. Ferry (Conn.) and Boreman then moved, in succession, sections of the House Amnesty bill as amendments, and they were adopted. Mr. Trumbull next moved to strike from the bill, as amended, all clauses of the Civil Rights bill, so as to leave amnesty alone. Upon this the vote was a tie,—29 to 29,—and, the Vice President voting no, it was lost. The question then recurred, shall the bill, as amended, be substituted for the House bill. Upon this the vote was tie—27 to 27. Just as the Vice President was announcing it, Mr. Fenton rose to vote, and members from both sides gathered around, and tried to influence him; at the same time, pages were sent out from both sides to skirmish for absentees. After a short pause Mr. Fenton voted no. This left the Senate exactly where it started yesterday with the House Amnesty bill. Mr. Sumner then again moved his Civil Rights bill as an additional section, and it was adopted as such by the casting vote of the Vice President, the tie being 28 to 28, Mr. Wright, (Iowa) changing from his former vote to aye, and Lewis (Va.) not voting before, vote days. On agreeing to the bill thus amended, a two-thirds vote being required to pass, it was lost by 32 to 22, thus rejecting both Civil Rights and Amnesty. On motion of Mr. Morton, the Senate then took up the bill to enforce the right of citizens to vote in the several States, and to-morrow Mr. Sumner will move to add his Civil Rights bills, and, as both require only a majority, it is thought the combined measure will pass.

[To the Associated Press.]

PAYMENT OF TAX DEMANDED.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has ordered the Collector at Buffalo to make a legal demand on the Hudson River Railroad Company for the payment of a special tax assessed on its scrip dividend, amounting to $460,520, with instructions that if, after such demand, there is a failure to pay, according to law to distrain upon any property belonging to said company at the time the assessment was made or since.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL EXPENSE APPROPRIATION BILL,

reported to the House to-day, makes a total of appropriations of about $17,500,000. The principal objects provided for in the bill are as follows: Revenue marine service, $1,075,000; light-house establishment, about $2,350,000; coast survey, $722,000; refunding to States expenses incurred in raising volunteers, $301,500; surveying public lands, $125,000; expenses of collecting revenue from sale of public lands, $475,000; navy yards, $1,069,000; armories and arsenals, $11,075; for continuing the work of the new State Department building, $800,000; for continuing the work of the New Orleans Custom House, $500,000; for new Government Building at Boston, $800,000; for the same at Hartford, Conn., $100,000; for the same at Albany, N. Y., $100,000; for the same at Indianapolis, $100,000; for the completion of the Government Building at Columbia, S. C., $100,000; for the continuation of work on the Custom House at Charleston, S. C., $100,000; for life saving stations on the coast, $162,000; Marine Hospital service, $125,000; expenses of loans and treasury notes, $225,000; Freedmen's Bureau, $175,000; public buildings and grounds in and around Washington, $246,000; Capitol extension, $109,000; Government Insane Asylum, $178,000; Metropolitan police, $208,000; for pedestal for the equestrian statue of General Winfield Scott, $12,000; for defraying the expenses of Courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia, for jurors and witnesses, and expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned, of prosecutions for offences committed against the United States, for the safe-keeping of prisoners, and for expenses which may be incurred in the enforcement of the act of February 28, 1871, $3,000,000; for signal service weather reports, $225,000, provided that no part of this appropriation shall be paid to any telegraph company which shall refuse to transmit Government messages under the provisions of the act of 1866, and at rates of compensation therefor to be established by the Postmaster General.

BILLS APPROVED.

The President has approved the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill; also the bill funding the debt of the District of Columbia, and limiting the debt and taxation thereof to $10,000,000, unless a further increase be authorized by Congress.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

It is known that our Minister to Madrid will soon be withdrawn, but no successor will be appointed until, as was recently said by a high executive officer, Spain shall be more disposed than she is now to act with justice, and according to treaty obligations. Although war is not regarded as even probable, there is an increasing desire that our navy shall be placed in an efficient condition, and therefore the authorities here may, before long, issue orders to the several navy-yards to place all our available vessels in a sea-going condition. The case of Dr. Houard may cause further irritation, and give occasion for a more determined policy towards Spain.

COTTON CASES.

The Court of Claims yesterday decided sixteen cotton cases, amounting to $365,739.

THE TARIFF BILL.

A number of members of Congress express the opinion that no tariff bill will be passed during the present session, but that the internal revenue laws will be changed so as to retain the taxes only on spirituous, fermented and malt liquors, barks and tobacco. They also say the prospect is that Congress will adjourn on the 29th of May.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 9.

GOAT ISLAND BILL.

On motion of Mr. STEWART, the Goat Island bill was taken up and read a second time.

Mr. Stewart then moved to refer to the Committee on Pacific Railroads.

Mr. COLE moved to refer it to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE STEAMBOAT BILL.

Mr. CORBETT, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the House Steamboat bill, with amendments. The fourth section, relating to the transportation of dangerous material, is struck out, and the old law substantially restored, with permission to carry refined petroleum of not less than 110 degrees, in [illegible] and a prohibition of the use of [illegible] for stores on board steamers [illegible]. Sections 5 and 7, regulating boats, fire extinguishers, anchors, watchmen, etc., to be carried by all steamers, is struck out, and the old law is substantially restored, with the exceptions of the provision relating to drags, and patent disengaging tackle for lowering boats. The old law in regard to locked valves and high-pressure boilers is substantially restored. Section 23, prescribing rules for steamers in meeting and passing each other, etc., is replaced by the old law, leaving to the Supervising Inspectors the establishment of such regulations as from time to time may become necessary. Section 36, relating to boilers and boiler plate iron, inspection, etc., is struck out, and the old law restored with amendments more definitely fixing the mode of inspection and stamping. In Section 31, the safety relating to additional appliances for the [illegible] of life is amended so that their use shall not be compulsory until after they have [illegible] Board of Supervising Inspectors, and [illegible] for six months in such manner as [illegible] have been approved by the Secretary of [illegible] expiration

These motions were pending at the expiration of the morning hour, when

THE AMNESTY BILL

came up as unfinished business, [illegible] it was laid aside and the

WEST POINT APPROPRIATION BILL

was taken up and passed.

AMNESTY BILL AGAIN.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the Amnesty bill, the pending question being on Mr. Sumner's motion to substitute the supplementary Civil Rights bill for the bill as it came from the House.

Mr. CASSERLY attempted to call up his resolution, offered some days since, asking for information as to the state of accounts between the Government and the existing Pacific Railroads, but Mr. STEWART objected, on the ground that most of the information asked for was already before Congress.

Mr. CASSERLY argued that Mr. Sumner's motion to substitute the Civil Rights bill for the Amnesty bill was contrary to parliamentary law, and ought not to be entertained.

Mr. BLAIR opposed the Civil Rights bill on its merits.

Mr. MORTON replied.

Mr. [illegible] and Mr. FLANAGAN followed in favor of Mr. Sumner's bill, and Mr. STEVENSON spoke against it.

Mr. FERRY (Conn.) opposed the bill, as unnecessary and vicious. He moved to strike from the bill all relating to schools. Lost—26 to 29.

Mr. BLAIR offered an amendment providing that the people in each city, county, or State shall decide for themselves, by popular vote, questions of mixed or separate schools.

Mr. ALCORN said that the Legislature of Mississippi, in which the colored people were dominant, had settled the question to the satisfaction of all the people of that State by deciding in favor of separate schools, and he would not vote to reopen the question in any way.

Mr. SUMNER said that he would let the colored man, Frederick Douglass, state the objections to Mr. Blair's amendment.

Mr. ALCORN said that Senator Revels would refute Mr. Douglass' statement.

Mr. SUMNER. Very well. He never did it when he was in his seat here.

Mr. LOGAN said that Mr. Sumner's bill was at least untimely. The measure, which it was necessary for the Republican party to pass now in order to counteract the Cincinnati movement, was amnesty, and the action of the Senator from Massachusetts tended to defeat it.

Mr. EDMUNDS said that the amnesty plank of the Cincinnati platform was stolen from the President of the United States, and he thought the people were not likely to desert their President because the Cincinnati people had stolen one of his recommendations.

Mr. BAYARD and Mr. CASSERLY denied that Congress had any constitutional right to pass the bill.

Mr. BLAIR'S amendment was rejected—yeas, 23; nays, 30.

Mr. FERRY offered as an additional section the first section of the House General Amnesty bill. Agreed to—yeas, 38; nays, 14.

Mr. FENTON, who voted in the negative, explained that he did so because he was in favor of amnesty, and feared that the coupling it with Mr. Sumner's bill would tend to defeat it.

Mr. BOREMAN offered as an amendment the second section of the House Amnesty bill, which was agreed to—yeas, 31; nays, 14.

Mr. CARPENTER moved to strike out of the Civil Rights bill the provision to enforce the right of colored men to sit as jurors.

The Amnesty bill having been by preceding votes added to the Civil Rights bill, Mr. TRUMBULL moved to strike out the Civil Rights bill, his object being, he said, to get a direct vote on amnesty.

A vote was taken on the motion to strike out the Civil Rights bill, resulting ayes, 29; nays, 30, as follows:

The VICE PRESIDENT voted in the negative, so the motion was rejected. [Applause in the galleries, which the Vice President promptly suppressed.]

Mr. VICKERS moved an amendment excluding from the operation of the bill church organizations, cemetery associations, and benevolent institutions incorporated by State authority. There were yeas 21; nays, 21.

The VICE PRESIDENT voted in the affirmative, so the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BOREMAN offered an amendment providing that the bill shall apply only to benevolent institutions of a public character, which was agreed to.

The question was then taken on the adoption of Mr. Sumner's Civil Rights bill, amended as a substitute for the Amnesty bill, which was lost—yeas, 27; nays, 28.

This vote brought the House Amnesty bill again before the Senate.

Mr. SUMNER then moved his Civil Rights bill as an amendment merely. The vote was—yeas, 28; nays, 28. The VICE PRESIDENT voted in the affirmative, so the amendment was agreed to. [Applause in the galleries.]

Mr. MORRILL then renewed his amendment offered yesterday, requiring persons who seek the benefit of the Amnesty act to swear that they are not, and have not been within two years, members of the Ku-Klux, or any other such organization. Agreed to—yeas, 29; nays, 17.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to amend so as to exclude from amnesty all members of the Thirty-sixth Congress who aided the rebellion, whether by joining it or by retaining their seats for a time. Lost—nays, 23; nays, 24.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to amend so as to exclude all members of the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Congress who aided the rebellion. Agreed to—yeas, 29; nays, 21.

The question was taken, and the bill rejected by the following vote, two-thirds not voting in the affirmative:

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A GREELY COMMITTEE CLERK REMOVED.

Mr. ELY asked leave to offer the following:

WHEREAS, the New York *Tribune* yesterday asserted that E. V. Smalley, for seven years Clerk of the Military Committee of this House, has been removed from his position by General Coburn, of Indiana, Chairman of said Committee, for the assigned reason that the editor of the *Tribune* was nominated by the Cincinnati Convention; therefore

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Military Affairs be directed to report to this House the reason for the removal of Smalley from the Clerkship of the said Committee.

Mr. PIERCE and others objected.

JAPANESE STUDENTS.

The Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of War to admit six Japanese youths to the West Point Academy was laid on the table.

BOUNTY BILL.

Mr. STOUGHTON, from the Military Committee, reported back the bill that was recommitted last evening allowing transferable land warrants for discharged soldiers, and moved the previous question.

Mr. SARGENT moved to lay the bill on the table, as being only for the benefit of land speculators. The vote, by tellers, was 88 to 43.

Mr. STOUGHTON demanded the yeas and nays, saying that he wanted to know who were in favor of giving away public lands to railroad companies and refusing them to soldiers. The vote by yeas and nays resulted—yeas, 67; nays, 113. So the House refused to lay it on the table.

TARIFF BILL.

Without further action on the bill, the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Scofield in the chair, on the Tariff and Tax bill.

After half an hour's discussion on the question of salt, the time for debate was extended for another half hour.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) moved to amend the salt item by adding a proviso that salt actually used for preserving and curing fish shall be admitted free of duty.

Mr. FINKELNBURG suggested that the same provision should be applied to salt used for curing pork.

The discussion was continued for another half hour. At the close of the discussion the question was taken on Mr. Duell's motion to make the duty on salt in bulk 12 cents instead of 8 cents per hundred pounds. Rejected—44 to 99.

Mr. DUELL then moved to make the duty on salt 10 cents. Rejected—46 to 95.

Mr. McINTYRE moved to strike out the paragraph, so as to have salt in bulk put on the free list. Rejected—58 to 69.

The question then came upon Mr. Butler's amendment, that salt actually used in curing and preserving be admitted free of duty.

Mr. FARNSWORTH moved to amend the amendment by adding the words butter and meats of all kinds. Adopted—68 to 65.

Mr. DUKE moved to amend by adding the words "or as fertilizers." Adopted—70 to 56.

Mr. Butler's amendment, as thus amended, was then rejected—66 to 73.

The next item on the bill was that fixing the duties on band or belting leather, and on Spanish or other sole leather, at 15 per cent *ad valorem*.

Mr. KELLEY moved to strike out the paragraph, so as to leave the duty as at present—35 per cent.

After discussing Mr. Kelley's motion [illegible] other amendments [illegible]

The next paragraph in regard to upper leather was, after some discussion, modified so as to read, "on upper leather of all kinds, and on skins dressed and unfinished of all kinds, 20 per cent *ad valorem*. On all skins from Morocco, tanned but unfinished, 10 per cent *ad valorem*."

Mr. KELLEY moved to insert "on chicory root, unground, 1 per cent per pound."

Mr. BANKS opposed it on the ground that chicory is largely used in the adulteration of coffee, and that, therefore, the existing high duty on chicory should be maintained, so as to discourage its use.

Mr. KERR spoke in favor of putting chicory on the free list, alleging that, to tax chicory and put coffee on the free list, was to make a gross discrimination against the poor, who alone used chicory.

Mr. MAYNARD intimated that the argument of Mr. Kerr was in favor of two New York importing houses that had the whole trade of importing chicory.

Mr. KERR characterized Mr. Maynard's statement as baseless, and said that it might as well be said that the abolition of duties on tea and coffee was for the benefit of importers.

Mr. BANKS repeated that his object in opposing the reduction of duty on chicory was because it was used for a fraudulent purpose for the adulteration of coffee.

Mr. MAYNARD moved to make the duty on chicory 3 cents a pound. Negatived.

Mr. BANKS moved to make it 2 cents instead of 4 cents, the present rate.

After further discussion, Mr. Banks' amendment was rejected, and Mr. Kelley's agreed to, modified so as to read, "On chicory root, ground or unground, 1 cent per pound."

The Committee then rose, after having disposed, so far, of one-half page of the bill.

ELECTION CASE.

The South Carolina contested election case was taken up, and Mr. Wallace, the sitting member, declared entitled to the seat, and the contestant was allowed $2,164 for his expenses.

House adjourned.

## ILLINOIS.

**A Heartless Hoax—Welcome Rain.**

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., May 9.—We telegraphed THE TRIBUNE last evening that Mary Doolin, a young woman, had committed suicide on Sunday night last, at Beardstown, by drowning. My despatch was based on letters received by Miss Doolin's relatives in this city, stating not only that she had committed suicide by drowning, but that the body had been recovered from its watery grave, an inquest had been held over the remains, and they had been buried. Last evening the father and other relatives of Miss Doolin went to Beardstown to disinter and bring her remains to this city for final interment. To their amazement, when they reached the place, they found the young woman alive and well. Some villain, for a purpose not yet known, perpetrated the cruel and heartless hoax of fabricating the story of the suicide, and embodying a letter to her relatives in this city.

A fine rain, which was much needed, is falling here to-night.

**Runaway Accident—Fruit Prospects in Henry County—The Congregationalists.**

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GENESEO, Ill., May 9.—George Leiberknecht, brother of one of the editors of the Geneseo *Republic*, was seriously injured by being thrown from a wagon drawn by a runaway horse, last evening. He was about six miles in the country, but has been brought to his home in this city to-day.

There was never so good a prospect for fruit in Henry County as at present. Pears, apples, cherries, plums, currants, and berries, everything in the fruit line, is loaded with blossoms.

Good progress has been made in farming of late, but there are yet immense tracts of corn ground unplanted.

The Rock River Association of Congregational Pastors and Delegates closed its annual session, to-day, at Cambridge. There has been a full attendance, and the reports denote marked progress among the churches of that denomination.

**The New Jersey Fisheries.**

TRENTON, N. J., May 9.—Governor Parker has issued a proclamation on the fishery question, in which he claims jurisdiction over that part of the Delaware River between the States of Delaware and New Jersey, on the easterly middle line of said river, and declaring that all citizens of New Jersey have a right to fish on the eastern side of the river, without terms from any other State.

**Races on the Will County Agricultural Fair Grounds.**

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ills., May 9.

Hon. W. K. Henry, one of our capitalists as well as most popular and enterprising business men, has completed his arrangements to give us four days of races on the track of the Fair Grounds of the Will County Agricultural and Mechanical Association adjoining the city limits on the east, commencing on the 26th day of June next. He offers $4,000 and the citizens $500 in premiums. It is the best half-mile track in the West, and the railroads have agreed to give excursion rates.

## INDIANA.

**Decoration Day—Newspaper Sale—The Homœopathists.**

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 9.—Decoration Day, the 30th, will be observed here in grand style. Half fare trains will be run on all the roads, and an immense number of people will be present.

The sale of the *Sentinel* office was made for $75,000, which includes the stock and good will. Mr. Bright will continue to hold the real estate. There are associated with Mr. Matthews, John Fishback, T. F. Ryan, and Hon J. C. Shoemaker, Auditor of State. The change will take place next Monday.

At the annual meeting of the Indiana Institute of Homœopathy, the following officers were elected: President, D. P. Beer, Richmond; Vice Presidents, J. S. Compton, Muncie; C. T. Corliss, Indianapolis; Corresponding and Recording Secretary, W. Eggert, Indianapolis; Treasurer, J. R. Haynes, Indianapolis.

The railroad men interested met at Covington yesterday, and took final action in the matter of consolidating the Attica & Terre Haute Railroad with the Chicago Danville & Vincennes Railroad. The consolidated company adopted the name of the later, and elected for Directors James W. Elwell, James D. Fisk, Amos Tanney, Matthew Taylor, N. H. Merrill, John Tanney, George Nebeker, and Alvin Gilbert. William D. Judson was made President of the new company.

The stockholders of the Indianapolis & Vincennes road held their annual meeting this morning in this city, and elected the following Directors: Colonel Tom A. Scott, Philadelphia; William Thaw, Pittsburgh; George B. Roberts, Philadelphia; T. D. Messler, Pittsburgh; D. S. Gray, Columbus; W. P. Shinn, Pittsburgh. The first named was chosen President.

**Fires.**

FORT WAYNE, Ind., May 9.—The steam saw-mill of Hoffman Bros., of this city, located at Leesburg, Indiana, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss nearly $6,000; no insurance. Origin of the fire not known.

JANESVILLE, Wis., May 9.—A despatch from Woodstock, Ill., says: The residence of George Bartlett, a farmer, living about three miles north of here, was destroyed by fire last night, together with its entire contents. The loss is about $5,000; insured for $2,500.

PITTSBURGH, May 9.—This afternoon a destructive fire broke out in Somerset, Pa. The telegraph office was among the first buildings to burn. The operator opened a temporary office in the street, and reported two-thirds of the town destroyed, and before he could give the particulars the fire drove him away.

NEW YORK, May 9.—Three hundred and fifty bales of cotton were destroyed in a fire on West street to-day, and much more in the building was thoroughly drenched, the loss thereon being from 5 to 40 per cent per bale. The cotton in question was owned by R. B. Forsyth, T. D. Benton, Inman, Swan & Co., and R. L. Maitland & Co. All believed to be insured. S. D. Tompson & Co., have only an insurance on general merchandise of $3,000. Besides the cotton there was a large quantity of grain, tobacco, etc., on the upper floors of Nos. 91, 92 and 93 West street. All damaged considerably by fire and water. The buildings were owned by J. B. Bean, and are damaged about $18,000. The losses foot up as follows: On the cotton, $75,000; on buildings, $18,000; on other goods in storage, $25,000; other firms at 91, 92, and 93 West street, and 14o Cedar street, $10,000. Total, $122,000.

CINCINNATI, May 9.—The Park House, of Jones, Barbitz, Titus & Co., at Middletown, Butler County, Ohio, burned last night. Loss, $24,000; insurance on stock, $24,000, as follows: Home, of New York, $5,000; the remainder in home companies in Hamilton and Dayton. The building was insured for $2,000 in the Ætna.

PORT EDWARD, N. Y., May 9.—Hodgman & Palmer's paper mill was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $75,000; insurance, $28,000.


MEETINGS.

*Masonic.*

Special convocation of the Washington Chapter No. 43, R. A. M., this Friday evening. Work on M. M. degree. JOHN WHITLEY, Secy.

Corinthian Chapter No. 69, R. A. M.

Regular Convocation this (Friday) evening, at 8 o'clock. Work on the R. A. Degree. J. O. DICKERSON, Secretary.

*"Boss Plasterers."*

There is to be a meeting of Master Plasterers at the Builders' Exchange, 4 p. m., to-day. All are invited.

Firemen's Benevolent Association.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting for the election of Trustees will be held at Room 5, new City Hall, La Salle-st. entrance, on Tuesday evening, May 14, at 8 p. m. D. J. SWENIE, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

POTATOES.

Choice Ohio Peachblows.

Two thousand bushels for sale in car-load lots, or less, by RICHARD, 233 Michigan-av.

CLOSING UP SALE

Preparatory to REMOVAL from our present location

READY-MADE PORTABLE HOUSES

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Great bargains for workingmen and property owners. DENSON BUILDING CO., Corner North Clark and Erie-sts.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Parker & Rockwell.

Investments and Loans on Real Estate. Offices—Room 1, No. 41 Devonshire-st., Boston. No. 234 Wabash-av., Chicago. J. MASON PARKER. JOHN ROCKWELL. MONEY TO LOAN.

GEO. H. FROST, CITY SURVEYOR, 500 WABASH-AV.

W. B. LANGLEY,

Wholesale Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, and Fancy Goods, NO. 21 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

TUTTLE, THOMPSON & WETMORE

Have removed to their new store, Nos. 50 and 52 EAST MADISON-ST., with a full line of MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING, where they will be pleased to see their friends and the trade generally.

REMOVAL.

J. E. PETTIBONE

Has removed to 368 State-st., with his Paper and Twine business. Will be on Fifth-av. also, about the 10th of May.

REMOVAL.

GERTS, LUMBARD & CO.,

Brush Manufacturers and Importers, REMOVED TO 167 East Madison-St.

REMOVAL.

SCHWEITZER & BEER, IMPORTERS OF Toys and Fancy Goods, REMOVED TO 154 State-st., near Monroe (Burnt District). Our stock is complete in all its branches, and buyers are respectfully invited to give us a call.

REMOVAL. COOK, COBURN & CO., Newspaper Advertising Agents, have removed to their new and spacious offices, at No. 440 WABASH-AV., corner of Peck-court. The Branch Office at 15 South Canal-st will be discontinued.

REMOVAL.

J. D. HARVEY, Real Estate and Loans. Office in basement of Bryant Block, corner Monroe & LaSalle-sts. Real estate bought and sold. Loans on real estate and collaterals.

C. B. FIELD & CO.

Have removed to 151 Monroe-st., Kent's Block, near LaSalle-st.

REMOVAL.

MORSE, WARD & CO.,

Grain Commission Merchants, removed to their old office No. 151 Monroe-st. (Kent's Building).

INSURANCE.

Commonwealth, by Julius L. Clarke, Insurance Commissioner, *VERSUS* The New England Mutual Marine Insurance Company.

In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Judicial Court, in the above cause, the undersigned Receivers will pay, on and after the first day of May next, a second dividend of twenty per cent on all claims which have been approved by the Court.

All persons having claims against said Company which have not been presented and approved, are notified to present the same to the undersigned for proof.

Boston, April 30, 1872.

GEORGE C. LORD, ALPHEUS HARDY, JAS. H. BEAL, Receivers.

P. S.—Blank Forms of Drafts and Circulars have been sent by mail to all creditors. Any failing to receive them, please call on GEO. C. CLARKE & CO., 10 Eldridge-court.

WALL PAPER.

HILGER, JENKINS & CO.,

Successors to E. G. L. Faxon & Co.

WALLPAPER, Parlor and Hall Decorations, ALL KINDS. Mattresses and Bedding, WINDOWSHADES, Lace Curtains, &c. 648 AND 650 WABASH-AV., Between Thirteenth & Fourteenth-sts.

GROCERIES.

Allen, Coryell & Co.,

Successors to DAY, ALLEN & CO., 34 and 36 East Randolph-st., Corner Wabash-av., Have an IMMENSE stock of GROCERIES in store and arriving, which will be sold at LESS RATES than any other house.

COOLERS.

WATERCOOLERS, TOILET WARE, Ice Cream Freezers.

A large assortment in store and for sale to the TRADE only.

FRANK STURGES & CO., MANUFACTURERS, 269 & 271 WEST HARRISON-ST. Corner of Green.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

Goodrich's Steamers.

Daily, Sundays excepted, for Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., at 9 a. m.

Daily, Sundays excepted, for Grand Haven and Muskegon, etc., at 7 p. m.

Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, for St. Joseph, etc., at 11 p. m.

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, for Green Bay, etc., at 7 p. m.

THE NEW DOMINION.

IRON WORKS.

CRAWFORD & JOHNSTON,

77 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

AGENTS FOR

BUILDERS IN IRON,

Philadelphia Iron Works Fronts, Cornices, Columns, Wrought Iron Beams, Girders, Etc. Rob't Wood & Co.'s Ornamental Iron Work, Stairs, Railings, and Stable Fixtures (Doble or Spencer Patent), Lampposts for Hotels, Public Buildings, Etc. Sample of Fitted Stable can be seen at store. The Harrison Safety Boiler and Steam Heating Apparatus.

Crawford & Johnston, 77 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE.

CHEAP LOTS!

Central Park Property.

I offer, on easy terms and cheap, a large number of lots in Balloni's Subdivision. A bargain, if all taken by one party. J. DARWICK, 473 Wabash-av.

BUY A HOME.

Parties looking for investments, either in residences, business, improved or unimproved property, will find it to their advantage to give us a call, as we have the largest list of property ever offered for sale in this market. Particular attention given to the buying and selling for non-residents. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 163 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE.

New two-story frame dwelling, 11 rooms, modern improvements; east front; very desirable; on long and cheap ground lease, on very reasonable terms. Inquire of owner, on the premises, at North May-st.

FOR SALE.

Choice country seat, 30 miles from Chicago, in one of the most beautiful towns in the Northwest, 40 acres of ground, finely ornamented, choice fruit of all descriptions, first-class brick house. Will be sold at once at a sacrifice. H. WHIPPLE, 75 Canal-st., Room 2.

For Sale or Rent.

The splendid house 831 Michigan-av., corner Eighteenth-st. Call on S. CORYELL, 34 and 36 Randolph-st., corner Wabash-av. Rent reasonable.

FINANCIAL.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.

Capital - - $500,000.00

FAVORABLY LOCATED

Cor. Market & Washington-sts.

A General Banking Business transacted. Accounts solicited.

JULIAN S. RUMSEY, Pres't. S. A. KENT, Vice President. ORSON SMITH, Cashier.

DIRECTORS. JULIAN S. RUMSEY, S. A. KENT, MURRY NELSON, C. E. CULVER, N. K. PLATT, B. P. HUTCHINSON, EDSON KEITH, CHAS. B. POPE, HARRY BOTSFORD, H. DWIGHT, B. F. MURPHY.

PAPER HANGINGS.

J. J. McGRATH, PAPERHANGINGS AT FACTORY PRICES. State & 12th-sts.

WANTED.

TO COMMISSION HOUSES.

A gentleman with an extensive Eastern acquaintance, and long connected with the business, wishes to connect himself with a first-class house, either on salary or with an interest. Is a good solicitor and correspondent. Unexceptionable references as to character, etc. Address B 44, Tribune office.

WANTED.

Experienced Entry Clerks. FIELD, LEITER & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

(Incorporated November, 1859.)

THE National Bank Note Company,

OFFICE: NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.

Engraves and Prints Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks, Town, County, State, and Railroad Bonds, Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c.

In the highest style of the art, with SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS, devised by the Company and PATENTED TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING and ALTERATIONS.

Plates Warranted for 30,000 Perfect Impressions.

NO AGENCY IN CHICAGO.

PRUSSING'S Vinegar Works

Again in full operation. Cider Vinegar, White Wine Vinegar, and Double Vinegar at lowest manufacturing price. Largest works of the kind in the United States. First premium awarded at the United States Fair, Illinois State Fair, and Chicago City Fair. Orders promptly attended to. CHARLES G. E. PRUSSING, 337, 339, and 341 State-st., Chicago.

Wrapping Paper

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS AT J. R. LAWRENCE & CO.'S, 250 East Lake-st., Chicago.

The Parlor Swing,

To keep the child quiet, amuse it, keep it out of the dirt, out of danger and relieve the mother. Office Empire Bed Co., [illegible] FREEMAN QUIGG, Manufacturer.

Note, Letter and Bill Heads,

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s, 11, 13, and 15 North Desplaines-st., and 341 Wabash-av.

Notice.

We have this day taken Mr. J. M. Haskell into our firm, he taking a one-fourth interest therein from May 1, 1872. BLATHERWICK BROS & CHAPMAN, General Commission Merchants, No. 10 West Lake-st.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

We shall soon remove our Book Store to 156 State-st., and desire to let the 3d or 4th floors, or both, for a congenial business. Location, light, &c., second to none in Chicago. HADLEY BROS., 383 State-st.

TO RENT.

Stores, basements and spacious rooms for physicians, dentists and light business, in elegant block from new building, WABASH-AV., NEAR TWENTY-SECOND-ST. East side, (ready before June.) BAIRD & BRADLEY, 114 Wabash-av.

FOR RENT.

With Patent Hoisting Machinery, three large stores cor. Kinzie and Dearborn-sts.

# THE NEW DOMINION.

## Liberal Appropriations for the Benefit of the Canals.

## The Intercolonial and Canadian Pacific Railways.

## Sentiment of the Canadians in Regard to the Treaty of Washington.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, Can., April 30.

The eloquent and impressive words uttered over a year ago by Governor Bross, in one of the rooms in these fine Parliament Buildings, before a gathering of Senators and Commoners, seem to have borne some fruit, and the Canadian Government has at last, after a long and unaccountable slumber, awakened to the urgent necessity of immediately

ENLARGING AND IMPROVING THE ST. LAWRENCE CANAL SYSTEM.

Better late than never, though by their procrastination and want of enterprise, the Canadians will seriously diminish the quantity of produce that would, with ordinary facilities, have passed through their hands this year on its Eastward journey.

THE WELLAND CANAL

is now in a condition far from creditable, and the unusual lowness of the lake, combined with other serious disadvantages, will, it is feared, prevent the passage of the larger class of vessels, and injure the prosperity of lake commerce during the present season. However, it is to be placed in thorough repair, and its capacity enlarged, at a cost this year of $1,550,000, and more will be asked next year. A similar enlargement and improvement is to be made in the Lachine, the Beauharnois, and other canals, at an expenditure of a round million—by which the Western grain-laden vessels reach tide-water, at Montreal. But the Canadian metropolis, despite its wealth and prosperity, has not kept pace with the increasing demand of ocean mercantile marine, for facilities greater than those offered by its naturally shallow harbor. It has long been a matter of fierce controversy at the Board of Trade and Corn Exchange meetings whether

THE ARTIFICIAL CHANNEL

in the St. Lawrence would permit the passage of a vessel drawing 20 feet of water; but Sir Hugh Allan practically closed it by demanding 25 feet to accommodate the huge steamships built or building for his line. The Montrealers have spent a couple of years in petitioning the Government for assistance, and their importunity has at length been rewarded by placing in the estimates $550,000 for the desired improvements. Of this sum, $200,000 is for increasing the depth of the channel in Lake St. Peter, between Montreal and Quebec, where the St. Lawrence spreads itself, and becomes very shallow. One-half is to be refunded by the Trinity Board of Montreal, as the harbor-dues are gathered. The harbor itself, a basin, is to have $350,000 expended upon it, so that there will then be no danger of ships like the steamship Germany remaining aground for a week within sight of her wharf. The New Brunswickers get half a million for the construction of the Bay Verte Canal, which will connect the waters of the Bay of Fundy with the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and afford

A SAFE SHORT CUT

in place of the long and perilous voyage around the rock-bound Nova Scotian coast. Additional accommodation will be furnished lake commerce by deepening the harbors at each end of the Welland Canal,—an improvement very much required, to judge from recent reports.

DISINTERESTED GENEROSITY.

Altogether, the Canadian Government intends to spend nearly ten millions of dollars the coming year, in the construction of new public works. Its activity and liberality have no doubt been stimulated by the general elections shortly to take place. Though very little can be done before we are plunged into the thick of the fight, the Ministerial candidates will have the pleasure of referring to this programme as an example of what the Government intends to do; and constituencies directly benefited by the proposed expenditure are naturally expected to take a very lenient view of the Administration's shortcomings in the past. Thus, Montreal East, which has been manifesting incipient signs of rebellion, would be worse than ungrateful if it did not return the gallant Baronet by an enormous majority. The importance of these undertakings warrants some reference to the

MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS,

under whose departmental control they are all placed. Hector Louis Langevin, C. B., is a talented French Canadian advocate, and is one of the most polite and best-looking men in the House. He is a pleasing and effective speaker, in English as well as in French. He has a clear and somewhat peculiar baritone voice, a fine, large head, with well-developed mental powers, supported by a body of above the average size and of fine proportions. His smooth face, smoothly-brushed black hair, and smooth manner combine to give him a somewhat Jesuitical appearance; but he has succeeded in making a favorable impression, and in retaining the good will of the House. Like most French Canadians who have attained political eminence, Mr. Langevin was in early life a hard-working journalist, wielding a polished and effective pen. From the editorial chair he easily stepped into Parliament, where his talents and his assiduity soon won due recognition. But he has not deserted his first love, nor despised its power, as he, only a few weeks ago, purchased a leading Quebec paper, in order to carry on with more prospects of success a bitter personal war with the Hon. Joseph Cauchon, Speaker of the Senate, and also an editor. Mr. Langevin became an ardent and faithful follower of Sir George Cartier, and is generally regarded as the future leader of the Conservative party in Lower Canada. Mr. Langevin's brother is Bishop of Rimouski, in the Roman Catholic Church, and can, therefore, bring to his support, in any political emergency, the immense ecclesiastical influence so potent among the French Canadians.

THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

gets a vote this year of over five millions, but it is not expected that that amount will complete the work, since two or three years will yet pass away before a locomotive travels all the way from Quebec to Halifax round by the Gulf shore. The work of construction being managed by four Commissioners, each receiving $4,000 a year, there is, of course, no occasion to hurry. They report an expectation of completing by next fall considerable sections at each end of the road; but, by the time the connecting links are constructed, two or three shorter and competing roads will take the bulk of the through traffic, and leave the Intercolonial a monopoly of codfish, *habitans*, and Blue Noses. As none of these interesting specimens are great travellers, the dividends of the road will not be very large. The Chairman of the Commission,

THE HON. AQUILA WALSH,

sits in the Commons for Norfolk. He is a large man, with ruddy face and self-satisfied look; is a prosy speaker, and never succeeds in making an effective defence of his "nest-egg" whenever it is under discussion. On the Commission, he and the other two are generally guided by Mr. Brydges, the Grand Trunk Manager,—the real chief of the Intercolonial quartette. But this is an insignificant project compared with the

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY,

which the Government is bound, by its agreement with British Columbia, to construct within the next ten years. Some particulars of the measure introduced by Sir George Cartier have already been telegraphed to THE TRIBUNE. These may be supplemented by the statement that the proposed land grant of fifty millions will, it is believed, take up nearly all the available and valuable land in the territories through which the line will pass; and it is, therefore, opposed by those who wish to keep the land for permanent settlements, instead of placing it in the hands of a railway corporation. From Lake Nipissing, where the road will connect with the Ontario system, now being rapidly extended to that point, the first section will have to contend merely with the pine forests of the Upper Ottawa region; but, toward and around Lake Superior, a peculiarly uninviting region, abounding in formidable engineering difficulties, will have to be passed through. From Lake Superior to Fort Garry, the prospects are better; and, thence to the Rocky Mountains, the chief obstacles are the fierce Blackfeet and the want of settlers. From the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific, the route will be full of trials and troubles for the engineer and contractor. The immense land-grant and the heavy subsidy of $30,000,000 has tempted the large railway speculators who have for some time been laying their plans for this undertaking. There are at present

TWO RIVAL "RINGS"

in the field, with full corporate powers,—or, rather, two huge companies are now getting incorporated by Parliament. They contain men of great wealth and of long experience in railway construction, and they will probably make the most of the job. They are expected to amalgamate or divide the work into two parts, and thus increase their chances of getting it. But, with the very limited information now at the disposal of the Government, it is questionable if capitalists can venture upon such an enormous undertaking. The bill proposes to give the Government power to incorporate other companies by order in Council,—a rather dangerous privilege as it will permit

LOG-ROLLING AND JOBBERY.

There is considerable opposition to the Government scheme, in that it places nearly everything in the hands of the Government alone. The Toronto *Globe*, in pointing out these defects, incidentally remarks, as proving that history repeats itself, that, just twenty years ago, Sir Francis, the present Finance Minister, occupied a similar position in the Canadian Ministry of that day, and launched the Grand Trunk measure, by which he "inaugurated a system of reckless, extravagant, and corrupt expenditure which demoralized the country for many years, and caused the ruin of thousands of individuals both in this country and in England." The Grand Trunk contractors—this is a matter of history—paid $50,000 upon an allotment of $200,000 stock inscribed upon the stock-book for Mr. Hinck's benefit. Calling to mind this discreditable transaction, the *Globe* asks how much Sir Francis and his colleagues may be expected to receive "in the expenditure of so vast a sum entirely uncontrolled by Parliament?" The same journal desires to see the road built whenever it can be done in a prudent and judicious manner, but condemns as an act of

"MIDSUMMER MADNESS"

the giving out of the whole line in a single contract to one company, as the Government intends. Ministerial organs, of course, indulge in the most sanguine expectations of the grand results to be achieved by this extraordinary enterprise, and give flattering and highly-colored sketches of the picturesque valleys, beautiful prairies, and wonderfully "fertile belts" through which the road will pass, with a gentle insinuation that, at some far western point, instead of the usual call for "material refreshment," you can have "twenty minutes for gold mining."

SIR GEORGE CARTIER,

who at present has charge of this measure, is eminently fitted for such a trust, in view of the prospects of a Parliamentary struggle as to the details,—for the principle is admitted by nearly all. He is pugnacious, warlike, courteous, and popular. He has been over thirty years in political life, and has acquired a perfect knowledge of the tactics required in managing deliberative assemblies. He is probably the most determined man in the Ministry, and it is generally believed that he controls the Premier, who is more pliable in disposition. But the two have been the closest friends for years, though the friendship was nearly severed by jealousy caused by the distribution of titles after Confederation, when Sir John received a K. C. B., and Sir George only a C. B. The fiery little Frenchman threw the bauble back with scorn, and in time received a Baronetcy from the indulgent Queen. Her Majesty must have been amused at the exhibition of human nature. Sir George's *bon homie*, his jaunty, half-defiant way of saying things, his amusing French accent, his felicitous retorts and characteristic politeness, combine to make him perhaps the most popular occupant of the Treasury Benches. His small form and peculiar physiognomy incline the observer to have some faith in Darwinism; but Sir George's talking powers would induce skepticism as to the probability of that theory. He once "orated," in a truly discursive manner, for fifteen hours, during a crisis, and enabled a supporter to reach the House, and, by one vote, saved the Ministry. He is the back-bone of the present Government, as his large and devoted French following enables him to muster a majority on any division. He has of late sorely tried their allegiance, and there have been several indications of rebellion; but Sir George has succeeded in keeping them in the traces. As Minister of Militia, he shines with great brilliancy, and makes especial boast of his war-like propensities, and his ability to command on sea or on land. Through his extraordinary talent for military organization, the Dominion has now

A RESERVE OF SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN.

The fact that this immense force is unarmed, unorganized, and undrilled need not diminish its formidable appearance on paper, nor need it cause any serious alarm amongst the fierce Republicans south of the Great Lakes. There is little prospect of this Northern horde making an irruption on the fertile plains of the "Sunny South." The active militia, or Canadian volunteers, number over forty thousand on paper, but a considerable reduction will have to be made to ascertain the exact strength. Sir George has devoted so much time to other matters that the affairs of the Militia Department have been sadly neglected. The best positions have been filled by retired British army officers who are prompted by large colonies and professional zeal to take up their residence in this "blawsted country." The super-loyal youth are disgusted with their shabby uniforms, small allowance, short period of drill, and the unwise economy of the Department in all that concerns them, and in their enthusiasm and discontent would turn out the Chief and install one who would develope the service to its highest degree of efficiency regardless of expense. There is a great deal of humbug about volunteering and a useless waste of money, muscle, and time. However, it is patriotic and cannot be condemned.

THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

Public interest still gathers around the Treaty of Washington, and the prospects of the Canadian Parliament's adoption of the proposed legislation to give effect to the clauses relating to the Dominion. The imperial guarantee of a loan of twelve millions of dollars to help in building the Pacific Railway may mollify some, but it has excited the deep indignation of others. The transaction has a "huckstering" character that would not have been expected from the high-toned British Ministry, whatever the Canadian Government might have proposed to meet a political emergency. Aside from party feeling in the matter, there is a strong conviction that the English Government was not particular as to the interests of Canada, and had determined upon the

SACRIFICE OF THE FISHERIES

if nothing better could be obtained. Hence the "wailing cry of the loyalist" in the lecture of the Hon. Joseph Howe, in which Britain's "rascal counters" were so fiercely denounced that the London *Times* devoted a "leader" to the pacification of the angry and disgusted Canadian Minister; hence the appearance of Independence advocates, and the prominence given to the discussion of Canada's relations with the Empire; hence the desire that the Gladstone Ministry may be defeated, and be succeeded by Conservatives, who are more considerate in their treatment of the Colonies; and hence the circumspection evinced by the present Dominion Government in dealing with the Treaty. It will require all Sir John's dexterity, and all Sir George's audacity, to carry the measure; in fact,

ITS FATE IS QUITE UNCERTAIN.

The Opposition has determined to fight against it to the bitter end, and even Ministerialists are undecided. The magnitude of the issues involved in acceptance or rejection causes hesitation and indecision among many members. Even the Ministry is apparently in a quandary, as one of its inspired organs in this city came out the other day, in a very long article, regretting that the interests of Canada were always sacrificed by the Empire, and mourning over the unpleasant fact that the

BRITISH LION HAD "CROUCHED"

before the terror-spreading American Eagle. The provisions of the Treaty were severely condemned, and the blame thereof was cast on the Gladstone Ministry. The *Globe* has denounced as a "bargain and sale" the transaction by which the Canadian Government, for the "mess of pottage" called the Imperial guarantee, sold its territorial rights to a "foreign Power." It has sneered at the parsimony of the British Ministry in refusing to indorse Canadian credit for a Pacific Railway loan for the construction of a line which will greatly convenience British commerce and increase British influence in the Continent, and at last indorsing a small amount, but exacting conditions which it condemns as degrading. A New Brunswick Ministerial journal argues that, despite the sacrifices involved,

"WE MUST ACCEPT THE TREATY,"

as it is a "matter of head, not of heart," and to reject it would be to "imperil our relations with England and with the United States." Therefore, "despite the inequality, injustice, and humiliation of the Treaty," the same paper hopes the Parliament "will ratify the action of the Government, for the sake of the country, and give us a period of repose and pacific progress." Other Conservative newspapers speak in similar strain, in more or less decided tone. They are unable to meet the emergency which a rejection of the Treaty bill would occasion. The Opposition is much bolder; but, in view of the gravity of the question, it is not possible to predict the extent to which it will actually go. Partisan feeling seems to have influenced the consideration of the Treaty in all the countries effected by its provisions. I have endeavored to give a fair idea of the opinions now entertained in the Dominion; but, as far as I can ascertain, there is, irrespective of the view taken of Sir John A. Macdonald's conduct as a High Joint, a feeling of soreness at the apparently

SELFISH INDIFFERENCE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

This very indifference may itself have been caused by the measure of freedom ostensibly allowed the Canadians in leaving certain clauses for their approval or rejection. Whatever may be the fate of the Washington Treaty, it will, at any rate, have the credit of stimulating forces and feelings which may effect important changes in the relations between the Colonies and the Mother Country. CHAUDIERE.

## Difference Between Strength of Will and Strength of Mind.

A very clear illustration of the distinction between strength of will and strength of mind was once given by a gay young fellow who probably had never read a page of metaphysics in his life. This young gentleman, whose friends called him Bob, for shortness, was of an exceedingly nervous temperament, and any unusual indulgence in wine was sure to leave him in a shaky and unhappy condition. Bob had a consequential acquaintance named Waffles, who was gifted with the absorbing qualities of a sponge, and who, although in the habit of drinking much more freely than Bob, was never known to exhibit any signs of inebriety.

One morning Waffles called upon his friend, whom he found seated on the stool of repentance, with a wet towel bound round his head, and several empty soda bottles by his side; and, shocked at the sight, he began to moralize.

"So you were tight again last night, eh?" said Waffles. "Now, why don't you do as I do? When I have drank enough I stop. You should have more strength of mind, and imitate me."

"Strength of mind," snarled Bob, who, nervous and irritable, had very little disposition to submit to a temperance lecture from such a source; "what the deuce has strength of mind to do with it? Strength of will, you mean!"

"Well," quoth Waffles, "what is the difference?"

"I'll tell you the difference," retorted Bob, vindictively; "brutes have no mind at all, but a jackass has more strength of will than any being that breathes."

# SWEETWATER.

## Terrible Storms in the Rocky Mountains.

## An Indian Scare at South Pass.

## The Snakes and Bannocks—Red Cloud's Interview with General Smith.

## New Mining Discoveries.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SWEETWATER MINES, April 27.

We were startled, the other night, about 10 o'clock, by the sound of cannon shots in the direction of Camp Stambaugh. What could it mean? One suggested an Indian attack, another a meeting, and a third,

A MAN LOST.

This last conjecture proved correct, for we soon saw lights run upon the flagstaff, and a line of skirmishers advancing up the ridges toward Miner's Delight, firing their pieces and hallooing lustily. The night was dark and cold, the sky overcast, and the snow falling, while the wind blew a perfect gale, whirling the drifts in every direction, so that one could not see two feet before him.

The sentinels at Camp Stambaugh reported that, soon after dark, they heard firing and hallooing on the mountain above the fort; but at first they paid no attention to it, supposing some hunters were out, and returning; but the shouting and shooting were kept up so long that the Sergeant of the guard reported the matter to the officer of the day, who, in turn, reported it to the commanding officer of the fort. Signals were then shown; but, having failed to bring any one in, a field-piece was brought out and fired, lights run up, and a searching party sent up the mountain. It soon transpired that John Smith, the mail-carrier from Camp Stambaugh to Camp Brown, and a man named Pelon, while crossing the mountain on their way from Miners' Delight to the fort, had become bewildered in the storm, and did not know which way to go. There was another man lost at the same time, but the searchers did not find him. Fortunately, he came in all right the next day, having managed to keep himself from freezing by walking vigorously all night.

A little over two months ago, two soldiers, named Keough and Wilson,—the former a private in Company B, Second United States Cavalry, and the latter belonging to Captain MacArthur's Company, Thirteenth United States Infantry, both stationed at Fort Stambaugh, attempted to cross the mountain from Miners' Delight after night, and

GOT LOST IN A STORM

that was raging at the time. Keough got in next day, a good deal frosted; but Wilson became separated from him, and has not been heard of since. It is almost certain that he perished, and his body lies under the snow, which is still ten to fifteen feet deep in the ravines. Wilson, I am told, was enlisted in Massachusetts; but his parents live in Chicago, and this will be sad news for them. There is no hope that the man is alive, as the thermometer stood at 22 degrees below zero the night he was lost, and no one could live out such a storm as was then blowing. Keough saved himself by getting back to the settlement at Miner's Delight.

IT IS VERY DANGEROUS

travelling in this country in winter, and we have had many narrow escapes from death during the past terribly severe season. Mr. Austin, the stage driver between South Pass City and Bryan, got lost, and laid out two nights, with the mails. He suffered terribly, but was finally rescued. Mr. Kean, a furrier in South Pass, started to go from Camp Stambaugh to his home, a distance of eight miles, became bewildered, and laid out two nights. Mr. Kean reports that, during his wanderings, he came upon the dead body of a man in citizen's clothes, and with a bundle on his back. Some citizens went out to look for the body, but could not find it, Kean being unable to tell just where he had seen it, but he thinks it was in the hills a little north of Atlantic City. When the snow melts the body will be found. The wolves came near eating Mr. Kean. He had no arms, and, at one time, had to beat off the ferocious animals with his stick. Sergeant Thomas Barrett and some citizen employes started to go from Fort Stambaugh to South Pass to attend a lodge meeting, and, on their return, became lost, and wandered among the hills all night. Mr. Gallagher, going from Atlantic to South Pass, a distance of only four miles, got lost, and laid out all night. Seven soldiers, who went down Beaver Creek to hunt elk, were lost on their return to the fort, and five of them severely frosted. No amputations have been made so far, but one or two may yet become necessary.

It would seem incredible that an officer could

GET LOST ON THE PARADE-GROUND

of a fort, but such is the fact. Lieutenant Robinson, who was officer of the day, started out one night to visit the sentinels on post at Camp Stambaugh. After wandering about for some time, he got to the flag-staff, but knew not in which direction from there to go. Two sides of the parade-ground were unenclosed, and he feared, if he left the flag-staff, he might miss the buildings and get out on the prairie. He hallooed, but could make no one hear, although two company barracks and the guard-house were within less than 200 feet of the flag-staff. At last, finding he would perish if he did not soon get under cover, he groped his way forward through the darkness and storm, and fortunately struck against the barracks of K Company, Thirteenth Infantry. Another officer started to go from the Adjutant's office to his house on the other side of the parade-ground, and, having walked a sufficient distance, was surprised that he did not arrive at home. Finding he had missed his way, he turned about and attempted to retrace his steps to the Adjutant's office, but became bewildered, and went he knew not whither. Wandering this way and that, never going far, as he thought, from the post, he finally ran against a building, and found it was the cavalry stable, a considerable distance out on the prairie. This happened in the middle of the afternoon, and, when the officer got home, the whole of one side of his face was frozen.

These examples will serve to show what kind of storms we have in this part of the country, where we live 9,000 feet above the level of the sea. At times

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO TRAVEL.

the wind apparently blowing from all points of the compass, whirling the snow in every direction and completely blinding and confusing all who venture out.

It has been thawing for a day or two; but, this morning, the wind changed to the northeast, which is a sure indication that we are to

HAVE MORE SNOW.

The snow is still over a foot deep on the level, and sleighs are running. The drifts are, in many places, from 50 to 75 feet deep, and most of the buildings at Camp Stambaugh are buried to their roofs. The post-trader's store has been buried under a drift, and the officers have had to tunnel in order to reach the guard-house and their offices.

We have had a

FIRST-CLASS INDIAN SCARE,

and the excitement is not wholly over as I write. A few days ago two men, named Frank Bethune and Felix, went out on the Beaver to hunt, and, while cooking their supper, the first evening out, they were suddenly attacked by about 20 Indians. Leaving their flap-jacks for rifles, they succeeded in defending their camp; but the Indians ran off their animals,—two riding horses and two pack ponies. Bethune and his companion followed up the retreating savages as long as it was light, and succeeded in killing two and wounding several ponies, but could not recover the stolen stock. That night they started for the settlement, and, early next morning, crossed an Indian trail of over 100 animals. The trail was that of a war-party, with no lodges, and led in the direction of Wind River Valley. By keeping among the hills, Bethune and Felix succeeded in reaching the settlement in safety, and gave the alarm. Runners were sent to Camp Stambaugh and Fort Brown, and all the isolated settlers warned to be on their guard.

John Smith, who had been sent down to Fort Brown with the mail, did not return at the proper time, and it was thought the Indians had waylaid and killed him. After commanding officer at Camp came in, he sent out Frank Ecoffey and four soldiers to look for him, and this party did not return. Heavy firing was heard in the direction of Red Canyon, and four Indians were reported seen on Little Beaver, only three miles from Camp Stambaugh. The excitement had now become general, and the miners and citizens began to arm and prepare for war. The cavalry at Stambaugh was ordered out, and, although the snow was belly-deep on the horses, the column finally succeeded in pushing through to the Red Canyon, where they found a fearful storm raging, and Smith, Ecoffey, and the soldiers all safe. They had tried seven times to get out of the canyon, but were driven back each time by the storm.

When the storm broke, an Indian camp was discovered on Little Popoagie, and, on approaching, it was found to contain 35

FRIENDLY BANNOCK INDIANS,

who had left their tribe, and were on their way to Fort Bridger and Bear River, Utah. It was these Indians who had been seen, and they had done the firing heard, while out hunting game. This running over the country loose is risky business for friendly Indians; for, had they been met on the road by the troops, or their camp discovered in the night, they would probably have been attacked, and many of them killed before the fact that they were friendly could have been made known. The Indians were told to pack up and clear out, which they lost no time in doing, as they were terribly alarmed when they learned that there were 150 hostile Sioux in the country.

Where the hostile Indians have gone, is not yet known; but they have not put in an appearance at Wind River Valley, for a courier from there to-day reports all quiet. A runner from

THE SNAKE CAMP,

75 miles above Camp Brown, reports that Washakie, Chief of the Snakes, had a fight with the Sioux, and one Snake warrior was killed. Rumor says that Washakie is surrounded by the Sioux, and unable to get back to Camp Brown; but this is not credited, as the Snake Chief had with him over 300 warriors, while it is known that not more than 150 Sioux are in the country. The Indian Agent, Dr. Irwin, has sent out a runner with orders to inquire into the safety and condition of the Snakes. Buffalo are reported to be very numerous on the head of Big Wind River, this spring.

OTTER BEARD,

Chief of the Bannock Indians, arrived at Fort Stambaugh two days ago, with 15 of his followers. They are very poor, and Otter Beard says they never before suffered so much as during the past winter. I am told that the commanding officer at Fort Stambaugh refused to give Otter Beard rations, because he was not with his tribe and endeavoring to take care of it. Some of the Bannocks are on Wind River, with Washakie, hunting buffalo, and the rest have gone to Fort Hall. It is said that most of Otter Beard's people abandoned him this spring, and those with him now are represented as lazy, worthless fellows, who would rather beg than work or hunt.

Numerous letters have been received here from Jules Ecoffey, Doby Jim, John Reshaud, and other persons at Fort Laramie, warning the citizens of the Sweetwater settlements against

INDIAN RAIDS THIS SPRING.

It is known that 195 of Red Cloud's warriors have started down with the intention of attacking the whites and Snake Indians on Wind River. It is probable that these same Indians are the ones that attacked Bethune and Felix, and made the trail seen by them on the Beaver; if so, they have passed the white settlements, and gone up Wind River to fight Washakie.

A letter from Laramie says: "When

RED CLOUD

came in, as usual he demanded a big talk, and, of course, General Smith consented. The noble red man began by saying that the Great Father at Washington was a liar, and his agents and officers liars and disreputable fellows, who were not to be trusted. The General heard the Chief through, and then, thinking it time to have a fair understanding with this blatant savage, told him he was a coward, a thief, a liar, and no Chief at all, but a blathering old fool, and proceeded to prove these assertions. The General further told him that they had had enough of his nonsense, and, if he did not instantly go home and behave well, the Government would give him and his people a sound thrashing. The great Chief heard, meditated, and departed, and has not since been at all inclined to war."

THE MINES.

The excitement over Oliver's discoveries still continues. Yesterday 15 men staked claims; and to-day many more are coming in. I saw Oliver yesterday, and he showed me several fine little nuggets that had just been taken from his claim, the largest of which weighed 92 cents. Three pans of dirt, washed yesterday, yielded $1.40. It is certain that Oliver has struck it rich; but still people should not be in haste to come here yet, for the wash has been by no means proved, and it is not known whether the gold is general, or whether Oliver has merely struck a pocket which will play out in a few days. If the earth he is now working is a pay-streak that runs along the wash, then a great discovery has indeed been made, for the wash is 15 miles long, and it is probable that the pay streak, if there is any, will extend the whole length. More than a dozen shafts are now going down on the wash, and it will soon be decided whether there is a pay-streak in it or not. I will take care to inform your readers if the discoveries continue.

Mr. R. K. Morrison, just returned from Salt Lake, has made arrangements to run the Young America mine this summer, and also work the Eastern Extension of Miners' Delight. The old Miners' Delight mine is now working, and the quartz being taken out is of unprecedented richness. James Smith has taken out of the Wild Irishman 300 tons of quartz, and will crush it as soon as the snow thaws. This quartz yields $12.50 per ton only, but is easily worked. Many other mines are starting up this spring, and we expect a prosperous summer. AARON ABOUT.

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

### Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED ....May 9.

Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 30 brls flour, 31 pkgs fish and sundries.
Schr Ketchum, Muskegon, 120 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Westchester, Muskegon, 150 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Schr Reindeer, Grand Haven, 800 railroad ties.
Schr Herald, Suamico, 165 m lumber.
Schr F. Tracy, Manistee, 130 m lumber.
Schr C. A. King, Buffalo, 2,334 brls salt.
Scow M. N. Dunham, Pike's Pier, 100 cds wood.
Prop Annie Young, Erie, 798 bars railroad iron, 20 cds wood.
Schr Phineas S. Marsh, Erie, 930 tons coal.
Schr J. V. Taylor, Sand Bay, 1,500 telegraph poles, 3,000 cedar posts.
Schr J. A. Johnson, Saugatuck, 90 m lumber.
Schr Wm Smith, South Haven, 40 cds wood.
Schr Four Brothers, Muskegon, 90 m lumber, 3 m lath.
Schr Hattie Earl, Saugatuck, 85 m lumber.
Bark City of Buffalo, Erie, 585 tons coal.
Barge E. L. Potter, Escanaba, 480 gross tons pig iron.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 105 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Prop Montgomery, Port Huron, 155 bars iron, 4 pkgs fish, 4,500 cedar posts.
Schr Whirlwind, Manistee, 160 m lumber.
Schr J. & A. Stronach, Manistee, 145 m lumber.
Schr Lone Star, Sturgeon Bay, 240 m lumber.
Schr Grace Murray, Cleveland, 449 tons lead.
Schr Gilbert Knapp, Two Rivers, 170 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Schr Escanaba, Erie, 806 tons railroad iron.
Schr Cortez, Oswego, 450 tons coal.
Schr Dundee, Collingwood, 180,400 pine lumber.
Schr St. Lawrence, Kingston, 400 tons pig iron, 400 shade trees.
Schr W. H. Hawkins, Union Pier, 12 m railroad ties, 30 m oak lumber.
Schr Mary Booth, Manistee, 190 m lumber.
Schr Marquette, Cleveland, 637 tons coal.
Schr Arctic, Muskegon, 160 m lumber.
Schr Christie, Milwaukee, 300 tons iron ore.
Scow Hercules, Charlton, 99 cds bark.
Schr Express, Monestique, 130 m lumber, 150 m lath.
Schr H. Greeley, Mann's Pier, 55 cds wood.
Schr Wollin, Holland, 35 m lumber, and sundries.
Schr Flying Mist, Green Bay, 28 m shingles.
Schr Emma, Ludington, 100 m lumber.
Schr Walhalla, Kewaunee, 6 m fence posts.
Schr Frank Perew, Cleveland, 800 tons coal.
Schr Souvenir, Pentwater, 5 m cedar posts.
Schr Pauline, Muskegon, 125 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Hamilton, Raymond's Pier, 1,300 m shingles.
Schr Major N. H. Ferry, White Lake, 140 m lumber.
Schr Guide, St. Joseph, 45 m lumber.
Schr C. Harrison, Manistee, 105 lumber.
Schr David Dall, Portage Lake, 110 m lumber.
Schr H. Blood, Jacksonport, 3,500 cedar posts.
Schr Rob Roy, Saugatuck, 72 m lumber.
Schr Pilot, Menominee, 95 m lumber, 300 m shingles.
Schr R. B. King, Matson's Pier, 75 cds wood.
Schr Myrtle, Muskegon, 140 m lumber, 175 m lath.
Schr Midnight, Detroit, 265 m lumber.
Schr Three Bells, Muskegon, 175 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Racine, Masonville, 30 m lumber, 3,000 posts.
Barge Clement, East Saginaw, 450 m lumber.
Barge S. Balton, Bay City, 425 m lumber.

CLEARED ....May 9.

Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, sundries.
Schr David Wagstaff, Buffalo, 19,963 bu corn.
Schr Wm Grundy, Buffalo, 22,963 bu corn.
Schr J. D. Sawyer, Buffalo, 39,000 bu corn.
Schr Carlingford, Buffalo, 29,000 bu wheat.
Prop Raleigh, Buffalo, 47,000 bu corn.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Schr Emma A. Mays, Port Colborne, 28,566 bu corn.
Schr Atmosphere, Port Colborne, 10,450 bu corn.
Scow Hercules, Charlton, sundries.
Prop City of Detroit, Port Huron, 12,316 bu corn, 10 brls flour, and sundries.
Schr Annie Laurie, Lincoln, 40 bu seed, and sundries.
Schr H. Greeley, Mann's Pier, light.
Schr Raleigh, Pine River, 200 bu corn, 50 bu oats, and sundries.
Schr David Dall, Portage Lake, sundries.
Schr Maj. N. H. Ferry, Montague, sundries.
Schr Souvenir, Pentwater, 700 bu corn, 700 bu oats, and sundries.

### Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, May 9.—Charters: To Buffalo—Propeller Empire State, and sail vessels Hattie Wells, Sunnyside, Favorite, Francis Palms, Clement, Bolton, and Detroit, corn at 8c. To Kingston—Hattie Howard and Dundee, corn at 14c. A despatch received to-day from Buffalo says the bark J. G. King arrived in that port on the 7th inst. with a cargo of corn from Chicago, being the first arrival of a sail vessel this season.

DETROIT, May 7.—No grain is offering: nominal rate 9c to Oswego. Coarse stuffs are not offering freely, and lumber engagements are scarce. Every one is disappointed at the turn affairs have taken. Owners "grin and bear it," but in the hope of a better time before long.

DETROIT, May 8.—The market is dull and prices are heavy. No grain is offering, and rates are nominal at about 9c on wheat to Oswego.

MILWAUKEE, May 9.—Grain freights are dull and weak, and the tendency of freights is downward. Carriers ask 8c for corn and 8½c for wheat to Buffalo, and 14c to Oswego. Engagements are as follows: To Oswego—Schooner King Sisters, wheat at 13½c. To Kingston—Schooner H. C. Winslow, corn at 13½c.

### Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

The following vessels passed through the Welland Canal May 7: Down—Propeller Argyle, Toledo to Ogdensburgh, general cargo; Akron, Toledo [illegible]; Hartnell, Toledo to Kingston, [illegible]; schooner J. H. [illegible], Cleveland to Hamilton, coal; Willie Keller, Toledo to Kingston, corn; Phalarope, Milwaukee to Oswego, wheat; Jennie Muller, Toledo to Kingston, corn; Anna Maria, Toledo to Oswego, corn; L. W. Perry, Cleveland to Ogdensburgh, coal; G. W. Grant, Milwaukee to Oswego, wheat; W. H. Oades, Toledo to Kingston, corn; L. L. Lamb, Toledo to Ogdensburgh, lumber; W. Stalker, Toledo to Kingston, corn; H. P. Murray, Toledo to Kingston, corn; bark Canada, Wallaceburg to Kingston, timber; schooner Granada, Toledo to Kingston, corn; bark Mary Merritt, Chicago to Kingston, corn; Augusta, Toledo to Kingston, corn; schooner Hungarian, Yankee Blade.

UP—Bark Arabia; propeller Granite State; schooners Atwater, Belle, Walbridge; brig Orkney Lass; bark Montmorency; propeller Ocean; schooner Lively, Buffalo to Toledo, light; B. Parsons, Buffalo to Toledo, light; Princess Alexandria, Kingston to Bear Creek, light; Harvest Queen, Buffalo to Chicago, light; Ætna, Buffalo to Chicago, light; tug Hefford, Buffalo to Port Colborne; canal boat H. F. Cady, Buffalo to Port Colborne; bark Montgomery; schooners Adirondack, Oriental, Bahama, Monticello.

AT ELEVATOR—Propeller Nashua.

IN HARBOR—Schooners Trenton, Nashota, Corsica, Senator.

### Miscellaneous.

HARBOR.—There are indications that the ice-jam at the end of the lake is fast becoming demoralized. The movement through it of propellers and tugs has a salutary effect in loosening and stirring it up. An eastern breeze would soon drive it up the lake. In any event, the warm weather, in connection with the river current will, in time, wear it away.—*Buffalo Express, May 8.*

STEAMER AGROUND.—The propeller barge Allegheny is reported hard aground at the flats in the old channel. She has barges in tow, all laden with lumber.

The old north pier at Pentwater caught fire last week, and was barely extinguished in time to prevent considerable loss.

LAUNCH AT TOLEDO.—The new canal schooner George W. Davis was launched at Toledo last Saturday afternoon, and will be ready to start upon her first trip in about two weeks.

DETROIT NOTES.—The barge D. P. Rhodes, while coming down in tow of the steam barge Fay, was run aground at the flats yesterday. A similar misfortune happened the barge George H. Eley, while coming down behind the steam barge H. B. Tuttle. The tug Torrent went to the assistance of the grounded vessels yesterday, and it is thought they will be got off without much delay. The propeller-barge Allegheny is reported hard aground at the flats in the old channel. She has barges in tow, all laden with lumber.

A collision took place on the River St. Clair on Monday. The brig Powhattan and schrs Czar and Evaline were being transferred through, when they grounded on the St. Clair middle ground, causing the whole three to come together, and damaging the first named to a considerable amount. The Czar lost her small boat, and the Evaline a cathead, and other damage about the bows. The tow called here for repairs.

FIRST ARRIVALS FROM BUFFALO.—The propellers Jas. Fisk, Jr., and Toledo, of the Union Steamboat Line, took their departure from Buffalo on Monday morning, at 5 o'clock, and the Wm. Tweed at 10 o'clock, and are doubtless at their landings here before this, as the regular routes. [illegible] that arrivals reached here a day or two since, which came via Welland Canal.

IRON SHIPS ON THE LAKES.—Previous to 1862 there was but one iron steam vessel on the Lakes. This was the United States steamer Michigan. She was put out at Erie, Pa., in 1844, and is still in commission and seaworthy now. The following table gives a list of all the iron propellers, tugs, and yachts at Buffalo, N. Y., and those in process of construction at that place, and at Detroit, Mich.:

Bell's Works, Buffalo—Propeller Merchant, tonnage, 599 98; propeller Glen Gris, tonnage 119 92; propeller Dexter, tonnage [illegible]; propeller Nellie Cotton, tonnage [illegible]; sidewheel Metropolitan, tonnage 149.89; propeller Philadelphia, tonnage 1,463 60; propeller Ariadne, tonnage 34 27; sidewheel Ivanhoe, tonnage 292 04; propeller Mary Bell, tonnage [illegible]; propeller Hamilton, tonnage 260; propeller Gallatin, tonnage 260.

King's Works, Buffalo—Propeller Alaska, tonnage 1,288; propeller India, tonnage 1,239 46; propeller China, tonnage 1,239 46.

Wadsworth's Works, Buffalo—Propeller Japan, tonnage 1,239 46.

| Name of Vessel. | What Trade Engaged in. | When Built. |
|---|---|---|
| Merchant | Buffalo, Detroit and Chicago | 1862 |
| Glen Gris | Towing, Lake Champlain | 1863 |
| Dexter | Towing, Saginaw | [illegible] |
| Nellie Cotton | Towing | [illegible] |
| Metropolitan | Pilot cutter, N. Y. | [illegible] |
| Philadelphia | Buffalo, Detroit and Chicago | [illegible] |
| Ariadne | Pleasure yacht | [illegible] |
| Ivanhoe | Passenger | [illegible] |
| Mary Bell | Yacht | [illegible] |
| Hamilton | U. S. revenue cutter | 1871 |
| Gallatin | U. S. revenue cutter | 1871 |
| Alaska | Buffalo and Chicago | 1871 |
| India | Buffalo and Chicago | 1871 |
| China | Buffalo and Duluth | 1871 |
| Japan | Buffalo and Duluth | 1871 |

There are now on the stocks at the King Iron Works, Buffalo, and nearly completed, four iron propellers, of about 1,500 tons each, for the trade between Buffalo and Chicago, and two of about 1,000 tons each at Detroit, building by Ward & Co. of that place. There is also on the stocks at Buffalo, and nearly ready for launching, one iron composite propeller for towing purposes, and one iron yacht.

It will be observed that rapid progress has been made in iron ship building since 1870. A corresponding increase in the future will make this industry the greatest in the Western county.

—A California paper says:

We are informed by an old resident of Alpine County that there have been only 20 deaths there since its first settlement by the white inhabitants,—some nine years ago; and yet, in 1864, one year after it was settled, it gave 1,400 votes. The deaths were as follows: Murdered, 4; fell from a tree, 1; by avalanche, 3; in a mine, 1; by a cave, 1; consumption, 3; infants, 2; whiskey, 2; suffocation in mine and perished in snow, 3; total 20. There has been no physician in the county for five years—no medicine wanted.

—It is rather a costly affair to be elected to a seat in the British House of Commons. There lately was a contest in the West Riding of Yorkshire. There was no bribery or corruption, but the legitimate expenses of Mr. Powell, the Tory candidate, who was elected, and which he must pay out of his own pocket, are officially reported at £9,618, while Mr. Holden, his unsuccessful antagonist, had to pay £42,169. Considering that an M. P. receives no salary or pecuniary allowance of any sort, he has to pay very highly for the honor and glory of being a Parliament man. In the event of disputed election, the sitting member who defends his right, must do so wholly at his own proper cost, even if successful, unless the Election Committee resolve that his opponent challenged his return on "frivolous and vexatious grounds." In that case the opponent has to pay the costs of both parties.

—Four brakemen on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad have been arrested for opening boxes and abstracting goods therefrom. Three of them were lodged in jail in Toledo, and one at Norwalk. Parties in Norwalk and Milan are suspected of receiving the goods.


RUBBER HOSE.

RUBBER HOSE FOR Garden & Road SPRINKLING, AND All Kinds of Rubber Goods, AT NORTHWESTERN RUBBER CO., MICHIGAN-AV., Corner Van Buren-st.

CLOTHING.

Large Stock and Low Prices. FOR ANY ARTICLE OF CLOTHING OR Gents' Furnishing Goods, REMEMBER BETTS, The Clothier and Gents' Furnisher, 324 & 326 State-st., OPPOSITE CONGRESS. BOYS' CLOTHING A SPECIALTY.

STOVES, ETC.

STOVES, RANGES, Fisher's Refrigerators, Ventilated Ice Boxes, Packer's Ice Cream Freezers, Croquet Sets, Bird Cages, And an endless variety of housekeeping goods. JAS. P. DALTON, Southwest corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second st.

INSURANCE.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO., OF LONDON AND EDINBURGH. ORGANIZED A. D. 1809. Capital $10,000,000 Gold. Assets in the United States, $1,400,000. We are now issuing policies on property in BURNT DISTRICT in above-mentioned Company. S. M. MOORE & CO., Agents, No. 213 East Madison-st.

LITHOGRAPHING.

UNION Lithographing & Printing Co. OFFICE: 78 & 80 Van Buren-st., cor. Third-av. WHERE OUR STEAM LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSES Are now running, and we Engrave and Print Drafts, Certificates, Checks, Town, County, State, and Railroad Bonds, Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Insurance Policies, &c. In the very highest style of the art. BUILDINGS, &c., sketched to order at short notice. Large SHOW CARDS in COLORS a specialty of business. REFERENCES—For the quality of our work, the principal heavy business houses of Chicago, in all lines of Finance, Trade and Commerce. Lancaster Block, 78 and 80 Van Buren-st., corner Third-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE. Corner Thirteenth-st. and Michigan-av. IRWIN COMBINATION IN Miriam's Crime, and Winning a Husband. GRAND MATINEE—Saturday. KATIE PUTNAM—Monday, 13th.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Closing representations of the eminently successful Natural Comedian, Mr. Robert McWade, In his masterly impersonation of RIP VAN WINKLE, Every night this week, and Saturday Matinee. Owing to crowded houses, we would suggest to our patrons early engagement of seats. The coolest Theatre in America.

GLOBE THEATRE. WYNDHAM COMEDY COMPANY, Last three nights of the successful comedy of FRIENDS! It being the intention of the management (as already announced) to present a constant succession of novelty, On MONDAY, May 13, for three nights only, CASTE. On THURSDAY, May 16, for three nights only, PROGRESS and MEPHISTO'S MISSION. Grand Family Matinees, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels. An entirely new programme. CHARLES WALTERS In his Grotesque, Eccentric Song and Dance. D. L. MORRIS In his great specialty of the Intelligence Office. [illegible] City Life, and Hard of Hearing. Saturday, Grand Family Matinee.

SEVEN DAYS ONLY. Great Eastern Menagerie, Museum, Aviary, Circus, and Balloon Show. Four days West Side, corner Madison and Elizabeth-sts., Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, May 15, 16, 17, and 18. Three days South Side, corner State and Twenty-second-sts., Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, May 20, 21 and 22. FOUR MAMMOTH PAVILLIONS, covering three acres of ground. 20 Dens of Living Wild Animals.

The elephant BISMARCK at every performance, and HERR ELIJAH LENGEL'S 20-foot Den of Trained Lions, Tigers, and Panthers each afternoon and night. The Aviary of Tropic Birds, Aquarium of Sea Monsters, and the Museum of Grand Wonders, with a complete and unapproachable CIRCUS COMPANY. Don't forget days, and dates, and locations. SEVEN MATINEES. In consequence of the magnitude of this exhibition and the herculean labor to be performed in order to get ready for an afternoon performance May 15, a grand street display will not take place on Wednesday. Gratuitous Balloon Ascensions and the Musical Calliope each day at 2 p. m. Admission, 50 cents; Children 25 cents. Carpeted seats for ladies. Doors open at 1 and 7 o'clock p. m. Kenosha, Wis., May 23; Milwaukee, May 24 and 25; Racine, May 27; Rockford, Ill., May 28; Freeport, May 29; Beloit, Wis., May 31; Baraboo, May 31; Madison, June 1; Janesville, June 3; Fond du Lac, June 4; Appleton, June 5; Green Bay, June 6; Oshkosh, June 7; Watertown, June 8.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER. REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE NEW AND SECOND-HAND Household Furniture, AT AUCTION. At the LAKE FRONT AUCTION HOUSE, on Saturday morning, May 11, at 10 o'clock. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 143 Michigan-av., between Adams and Monroe-sts.

Bankrupt Sale. We will sell on Saturday Morning, May 11, at 11 o'clock, At the Lake Front Auction House, 143 Michigan-av., between Adams and Monroe-sts., 4 Good Single Horses, 1 Large six-seated Carriage. By order of Geo. W. Campbell, Assignee. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By HORACE REED & CO. SPECIAL SALE OF DRY GOODS. Entire stock of a retail house going out of business. Sale without reserve. Commencing at 10 a. m., Friday, May 10. HORACE REED & CO., Auctioneers, 44 State-st.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE. Furniture, Carpets & Crockery. HORACE REED & CO., Auctioneers, 44 STATE-ST.

ENTIRE STOCK OF Oberg & Dose, AT THEIR STORE, 213 West Lake-st., COMMENCING Saturday Evening, May 11, at 7 o'clock. HORACE REED & CO., Auctioneers, 44 State-st.

By COLBY & WIRTS. Friday, May 10, at 10 o'clock, Second-hand Furniture, consisting of Parlor and Chamber Sets, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Sofas, Velvet Tapestry and Ingrain Carpets, Bedding, Crockery, Stoves, Pier Glasses. Also, NEW FURNITURE, Consigned by manufacturers, and consisting of everything that is usually kept in a first-class Furniture House. *Auction every Friday.* At 10 o'clock, and at private sale through the week at their prices, and at a great reduction from regular prices. We ship to all parts of the country. Dealers and parties in want of furniture are respectfully requested to examine our stock. COLBY & WIRTS, 291 and 293 Michigan-av., cor. Eldridge-court.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. WEST SIDE. Regular Saturday Sale Household Furniture, Pianofortes, Carpets, etc., At the RED FRONT AUCTION HOUSE, on SATURDAY MORNING, May 11, at 10 o'clock. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Special Catalogue Sale 350 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES, On TUESDAY MORNING, May 14, at 9½ o'clock, at the Red Front Auction House, 55 and 57 South Canal-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

*Shelf and Builders' Hardware, Glassware, White Granite, Silver-plated Ware, Table Cutlery, etc.,* On WEDNESDAY MORNING, May 14, at 9½ o'clock, at the Red Front Auction House, 55 and 57 South Canal-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO. 1 and 2 Randolph-st., cor. Michigan-av. REGULAR SATURDAY SALE OF Household Furniture OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, Parlor and Chamber Sets, Sideboards, Wardrobes, Extension Tables, Marble-top Tables, Sofas, Lounges, Chairs, and Rockers, Bureaus, Spring Mattresses, Office Desks and Chairs, What-Nots, Carpets, [illegible] W. G. Crockery in open lots, 10 casks of Yellow and Rockingham Ware, 50 cases Glassware, Piano Fortes. On Saturday, May 11, at 9 1-2 o'clock. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

TROTTING HORSE AT AUCTION. A very fine bay, kind, handsome, 6 years old, On Saturday, May 11, at 12 o'clock m. Sold for no fault, as the owner must leave the city. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

BUSINESS CARDS.

F. E. RIGBY, PAPER HANGINGS, 694 STATE-ST.

GEO. C. BATES, U. S. Dis. Attorney, Counsellor-at-Law & Mining Agent, SALT LAKE, UTAH. Business promptly attended to.

JOSEPH WILKINS & CO., Wholesale dealers in canned goods, fruit and produce, 311 and 313 North Second-st., Philadelphia.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL! Simpson, Norwell & Co. Have removed their West Side Retail Store to 196 & 198 West Madison-st., BETWEEN HALSTED AND GREEN, WILL OPEN, TO-DAY, With a full stock in every department. Prices always guaranteed the lowest. 196 & 198 West Madison-st., AND 146 & 148 Twenty-second-st.

REMOVAL OF W. A. WEED & CO., DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN, We have removed to our new quarters, 44 and 46 River-st., cor. Wabash-av., where we have received, of our own importation, a fine line of English and French Druggists' Sundries and Fancy Goods, which we offer to the trade at close figures. Shall be pleased to see old and new customers.

REMOVAL. A. J. AVERELL has removed his Real Estate Office to No. 334 Wabash av.

REMOVAL. R. W. DODD, MERCHANT TAILOR, has removed to 608 Wabash-av., over S. H. Thompson's restaurant.

SHIRTS.

WILSON BROS. SHIRTS Made to order of N. Y. M. Muslin and 2200 HEAVY Linen, per dozen ... $33.00. Wamsutta Muslin and 2100 HEAVY Linen, per dozen ... 33.00. Wamsutta Muslin and 1800 Linen, per dozen ... 30.00. Lonsdale Muslin and 1700 Linen, per dozen ... 27.00. First three qualities have ALL LINEN Cuffs and Neckbands. At above prices Cuffs are attached. Same quality of our own manufacture, ready-made, $3.00 per dozen less. Perfect satisfaction given or money cheerfully refunded. Also Import and Manufacture Men's Furnishing Goods. 330 Wabash-av., and 35 West Madison-st. (Sherman House), Chicago; Pike's Opera House, Fourth-st., Cincinnati.

FURNITURE.

A LITTLE OF EVERYTHING. And a few More of those Elegant BEDROOM & PARLOR SETS Still left to be slaughtered, regardless of cost, at the Clearing Sale Of our immense stock, previous to Removal from the BIGELOW BLOCK. WEBER Furniture Company, Corner Clark & Jackson-sts.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Roofing Materials AND BUILDING FELT. Send for Circulars and Samples. BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL, 230 East Monroe-st., Chicago.

HARDWARE.

Hall, Kimbark & Co., IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN IRON, BEAMS, CHANNELS, Angle and Tee Iron Colliery Rails, MERCHANT IRON AND HEAVY HARDWARE. MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR RANDOLPH-ST. (One Block South of Old Location.) CHICAGO, ILL.

PROPOSALS.

Office of the Sturgeon Bay & Lake Michigan SHIP CANAL, 549 Wabash-av., CHICAGO, May 10, 1872. SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, on blanks to be furnished by the undersigned, will be received at this office until 12 m., of Saturday, May 25, 1872, where plans and specifications of the work to be performed can be seen. The right to reject any or all bids is expressly reserved, should it be deemed for the interest of the Company to do so. WM. T. CASGRAIN, Chief Engineer.

TO CONTRACTORS. Bids will be received by the undersigned at the office of W. W. Boyington, Esq., cor. Monroe-st. and Wabash av., for building a Hotel at Highland Park. Plans, &c., can be seen as above. R. E. GOODELL, for Committee.

Proposals for Fuel, Stationery, and City Hauling. DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, ILL., May 10, 1872. Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 m. on the 10th day of June, 1872, for furnishing such quantities of Fuel, Stationery, and performing such City Hauling as may be required by the Quartermaster's Department in this city, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873. Blank forms of proposals, with requirements attached, can be had on application to the undersigned. JAMES GILLISS, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A.

SPECTACLES.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT! For Sight is Priceless!! But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It. TRADE MARK. If you value your eyesight, use these Perfect Lenses. Ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together, and derive their name, "DIAMOND," on account of their HARDNESS AND BRILLIANCY. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by J. E. SPENCER & CO., Opticians, New York. CAUTION.—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark. For sale by responsible agents throughout the Union. J. B. MAYO & CO., 88 State-st., and 37 West Madison, Jewelers and Opticians, are sole agents for Chicago, Ills. From whom they can only be obtained. No peddlers employed.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 26 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FORSYTH'S U. S. Standard Scales. FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE, 10 South Desplaines-st.

CARPETS.

CARPETS! FIELD, LEITER & CO., RETAIL CARPET & UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT, State and Twentieth-sts. Are offering the latest designs in Carpets, Oil Cloths, Druggets, &c., &c., and newest styles in every description of UPHOLSTERY GOODS At popular prices. N. B.—All orders carefully and promptly executed.


BANK STATEMENTS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE. The Directors of the International Mutual Trust Co. have this day declared a dividend of 10 per cent on the capital stock of said Company, payable to the stockholders, or their authorized attorneys, on and after May 15, next. FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN, Cashier. Chicago, May 6, 1872.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE International Mutual Trust Co., May 1, 1872.

| RESOURCES: | |
|---|---|
| Cash on hand | $115,[illegible] |
| Due by Banks and Bankers | 36,[illegible] |
| Bills Receivable | [illegible] |
| Suspense Account | 1,[illegible] |
| Franchise and Furniture | 4,[illegible] |
| Taxes paid | 173.41 |
| | $546,317.[illegible] |
| LIABILITIES: | |
| Capital paid in | $[illegible] |
| Surplus | [illegible] |
| Deposits | [illegible] |
| | $546,317.[illegible] |


WANTED.

TO FAMILIES, CONTRACTORS, OR FARMERS, In want of good male or female help, will find it to their advantage to call or send orders to the CHICAGO LABOR EXCHANGE, 371 State-st., Rooms 6 and 7. Good Scandinavian men and girls always on hand.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Opening. WM. A. HETTICH Opened at 81 West Madison-st., cor. Jefferson, a Shirt Factory and Gents' Furnishing Store. Mrs. AUGUSTE HETTICH, who superintends all work, will pay special attention to SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER.

WIRE WINDOW SCREENS. For the best work and lowest prices, call on or send a note to J. W. D. KELLEY & BRO. 305 Michigan-av. Burned out at 164 Lake-st.


Notice of Change of Name. Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of stockholders of the REAL ESTATE LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, held this day at the office of the Company, No. 67 Van Buren-st., corner of Third-av., in accordance with the provisions of "An Act to provide for Changing the Names," etc., of "Incorporated Companies," the name of said incorporation was changed to the FRANKLIN BANK. GEORGE S. EDDY, Cashier. CHICAGO, May 4, 1872.


PILES. Any case of PILES,—Internal, External, Itching, Blind, or Bleeding—cured in a few days, by a new, painless, and wonderful remedy. Cures warranted in all cases. Patients treated at a distance. Call on or address Dr. JORDAN, 187 West Madison-st., Chicago.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1861. DR. J. B. WALKER, Oculist and Aurist. West Side Office, 243 West Madison-st., from 12 a. m. to 2 p. m.; South Side office, at residence, No. 63 Twenty-third st., from 3 to 5 p. m. CHICAGO.

Messrs Chapin & Gore Will open their New Store, at 75 Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State, SATURDAY, MAY 11.


OFFICE OF C., R. I. & P. R. R. Co., April 28th, 1872. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 5th day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m. HUGH RIDDLE, Vice President. F. H. TOWS, Secretary.


BURNT TITLE DEEDS. SHUFELDT & HALL LAW OFFICE, 22 West Madison-st., examine and perfect titles under the Burnt Records bill, attend to the organization of private corporations, bankruptcy proceedings, and insurance claims.


RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line | *9:15 a m | *8:00 p m |
| Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo. | *9:15 a m | *[illegible] |
| Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division) | *[illegible] p m | [illegible] p m |
| Joliet & Dwight Accommodat'n | *4:10 p m | *[illegible] |
| St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division | †9:00 p m | ‡7:15 a m |
| Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo. | ‡9:00 p m | §7:15 a m |

* Except Sunday. † Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡ Except Saturday. § Except Monday.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket Office—21 West Madison-st.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Clinton Passenger | 10:15 a m | [illegible] p m |
| Pacific Fast Line | 10:15 a m | [illegible] |
| Pacific Night Express | [illegible] p m | [illegible] |
| Freeport and Dubuque Express | 9:15 a m | 3:00 p m |
| Freeport and Dubuque Ex. | 9:15 p m | 7:00 a m |
| Milwaukee Mail | [illegible] a m | 10:10 a m |
| Milwaukee Express | [illegible] a m | [illegible] |
| Milwaukee Passenger | 5:00 p m | [illegible] |
| Milwaukee Passenger (daily) | 11:00 p m | [illegible] |
| Green Bay Express | 10:00 a m | [illegible] |
| Green Bay | [illegible] p m | [illegible] |

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Depot—Corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office—Southeast cor. Madison and Canal-sts.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mail | *[illegible] a m | *[illegible] p m |
| Special New York Express | *[illegible] a m | *[illegible] |
| Atlantic Express (daily) | 5:15 p m | 7:[illegible] a m |
| Night Express | †[illegible] p m | *[illegible] a m |
| Elkhart Accommodation | *4:10 p m | *10:10 a m |

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays ex. ‡Mondays ex.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger Depot at P. C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Adams and Kinzie-sts. In freight office, at P. C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Halsted and Carroll-sts.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Evansville & Terre Haute Ex. | 7:[illegible] a m | [illegible] p m |
| Momence Accommodation | [illegible] p m | [illegible] a m |

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, 83 West Madison-st.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Pacific Express | *10:00 a m | *4:10 p m |
| Peru Accommodation | *4:30 p m | *9:45 a m |
| Night Express | †10:00 p m | ‡7:00 a m |
| Leavenworth Express | *10:00 a m | *4:10 p m |

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Day Express | †9:00 a m | [illegible] p m |
| Pacific Express | [illegible] a m | [illegible] |
| Fast Line | *9:00 p m | [illegible] a m |
| Mail | †5:30 a m | [illegible] p m |
| Valparaiso Accommodation | [illegible] p m | [illegible] a m |

†Sundays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted. §Daily. *Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railways.

Depot—Foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office—75 Canal-st., corner Madison.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mail (via main and air-line) | *[illegible] a m | [illegible] |
| Day Express | *[illegible] a m | [illegible] |
| Jackson Accommodation, daily | *[illegible] p m | [illegible] |
| Atlantic Express (daily) | [illegible] p m | [illegible] |
| Night Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD. | | |
| Mail | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Night Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| FOR MUSKEGON AND WHITEHALL. | | |
| Mail | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Night Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| St. Joe Accommodation | [illegible] | [illegible] |

*Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Ticket Office, Briggs House, corner of Canal and Madison-sts. Depot foot of Lake-st. All trains stop at Canal and Sixteenth-st. Stations.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mail and Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Pacific Fast Line | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Rock Island Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Torreston Passenger | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Galesburg Passenger | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Mendota & Ottawa Passenger | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Aurora Passenger | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Pacific Night Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Downer's Grove Accommodation | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Downer's Grove Accommodation | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Riverside and Hinsdale | [illegible] | [illegible] |

†Daily. *Sundays excepted. ‡Saturdays excepted. No change of cars between Chicago and Rock Island.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| St. Louis Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| St. Louis Fast Line | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Cairo Mail | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Cairo Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Springfield Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Keokuk Passenger | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Gilman Passenger | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | [illegible] | [illegible] |

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. [illegible]

# FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

## MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 9.

In the local market money continues moderately easy. The large amounts deposited as margins in the wheat speculation are, of course, loaned out again to the same class of operators, and so helps to keep up the contest between the bulls and bears.

Exchange continues very scarce, and sold be-tween banks to-day at 80c per $1,000 premium. Currency sells at 90c per $1,000 premium. Gold is also, it is still as a premium, and the demand is such that if there is not an increase soon in the supply or bills against the shipments of produce, the banks may be compelled to ship currency to New York.

Finances generally continue in rather an unsettled condition. The endeavors of the Bank of England to prevent the drain of specie to Berlin by raising its rate of discount to 5 per cent depresses the value of bonds, advances the price of gold, and makes fears of a tight money market in New York, which have caused a decline in railway stocks.

THE DECLINE IN BONDS.

The following table shows the value in gold of United States five-twenty bonds and United States bonds (exclusive of interest accrued to the respective dates) on April 1, with gold at 110, as compared with the closing prices to-day, May 9, with gold at 111¼:

| | April 1. | May 9. | Decline. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Treasury Notes | 97½ | 97½ | |
| Bonds of 1881 | 103 | 101 | 2 |
| 6 per ct 1882 | 99 | 99 | |
| 5-20s of 1862 | 99 | 99 | |
| 5-20s of 1865 (new) | 99 | 99 | |
| 5-20s of 1867 | 101 | 99 | 1½ |
| 10-40s | 98 | 97 | |
| New 5 per cents | 97½ | 97½ | |

The foregoing shows that, during the last forty days, the credit of the Government has depreciated over 1 per cent, and that all the bonds of the United States, except the '81s, are now from 1 to 2 per cent below par in gold.

THE DECLINE IN STOCKS.

The following shows the decline in prices of railway stocks, this afternoon, as compared with the prices of one week ago, on May 1 and 2, and, also, with the quotations on April 1:

| | April 1. | May 1. | May 2. | May 9. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Western Union Tel. | 77½ | 78½ | 78½ | 78½ |
| Quicksilv'r | 42½ | 42½ | 41 | 41 |
| Quicksilv'r pref. | 42½ | 42½ | 41 | 41 |
| Adams Express | 97 | 96 | 96 | 96 |
| American Express | 72½ | 72½ | 72½ | 72½ |
| United States Ex. | 73 | 76 | 76 | 76 |
| Pacific Mail | 77 | 76 | 76 | 74 |
| New York Central | 91½ | 90½ | 90½ | 90 |
| Erie | 67½ | 67½ | 66½ | 66½ |
| Harlem | 132 | 132 | 132 | 130 |
| Hudson | 112 | 112½ | 112½ | 112½ |
| Reading | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ | 94 |
| Northwestern | 83 | 80 | 77 | 75 |
| Northwestern pref. | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| Rock Island | 113½ | 113½ | 113½ | 111½ |
| St. Paul | 43 | 43 | 39 | 38½ |
| St. Paul preferred | 61 | 61 | 59 | 58½ |
| Fort Wayne | 97 | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| Ohio & Mississippi | 31 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| Lakeshore | 96 | 96 | 94 | 94 |
| Michigan Central | 97 | 97 | 96 | 96 |
| Union Pacific | 40 | 40 | 39 | 38½ |

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS

Messrs. LOOMIS, GRAY & KEAN furnish quotations for Government bonds and local securities, as follows:

| | Buying. | Selling. |
|---|---|---|
| U. S. 6s of '81 | 118 | 118½ |
| 5-20s of '62 | 112½ | 113 |
| 5-20s of '64 | 112½ | 113 |
| 5-20s of '65 | 113 | 113½ |
| 5-20s of '65, Jan. and July | 113 | 113½ |
| 5-20s of '67, Jan. and July | 113½ | 113½ |
| 10-40s | 110½ | 111 |
| U. S new 5 per cents | 112½ | 112½ |
| U. S Currency 6's | 119½ | 120 |
| Northern Pacific gold 7-30s | 100½ | 101 |
| Illinois Central 7 per cent bonds | 98 | 98½ |
| Chicago City 7s | 100 | 100½ |
| Cook County 7s | 100 | 100½ |
| Gold Exchange | 114½ | 115 |
| Sterling Exchange (large drafts) | 114½ | 114½ |
| Gold and gold coupons | 111½ | 111½ |

The following favorable exhibit; Deposits, $1,361,117 24; cash means, $679,876 99; call loans, $811,161 00.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, May 3.—Gold active, ranging from 111¼@111¾ and closed firm at 111¾@111¾. The experts at specie for Saturday will be heavy. The loans were from 2 to 7 per cent for carrying. Clearings $125,000,000.

Government quiet and steady.

Stocks irregular during the greater portion of the day, but toward the close became active, and the general list closed up strong at the highest figures of the day. Pacific Mail has been active. New York Central, notwithstanding the order from the Controller of the Currency, to continue to collect the tax on the scrip by distraint, if necessary, closed up strong and higher. Western Union, Erie, Reading, Rock Island and Pacific Mail also strong.

The following notice shows the value in gold of United States five-twenty bonds and United States bonds (exclusive of interest accrued to the respective dates) on April 1, with gold at 110, as compared with the closing prices to-day, May 9, with gold at 111¼:

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| American Express | 72½ | 72½ | 72½ | 72½ |
| United States Ex. | 73 | 76 | 76 | 76 |
| Pacific Mail | 77 | 76 | 76 | 74 |
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| Northwestern | 83 | 80 | 77 | 75 |
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# NOTICE.

Central Mutual Trust Company, organized under the laws of the State of New York, with a capital of $1,000,000, fully paid up in cash, has appointed JOHN A. HOFFMAN, Esq., of this city, its agent for the transaction of business in the State of Illinois, and has deposited with the Auditor of State the amount required by law.

CHICAGO, May 1, 1872.

CENTRAL MUTUAL TRUST COMPANY.

# NOTICE.

The undersigned will attend at the office of the Company, No. 27 Pine-st., in the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 15th day of May, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of the Company.

LOUIS LEVIN,
Agent for the Organization of the Company.

CHICAGO, May 1, 1872.

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LOUIS LEVIN,
Agent for the Organization of the Company.

CHICAGO, May 1, 1872.


Withdrawn yester day from store for city consumption: 8,822 bu wheat, 1,518 bu oats, 336 bu rye, 830 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 15 cars wheat, 239 cars corn, 15 cars oats, 1 car rye, 3 cars barley. Total, 274 cars, or 111,000 bu.

It was decided to-day by the Arbitration Committee of the Board of Trade that warehouse receipts for grain from canal boats, which are only chargeable with 1½c per bu storage, are deliverable on sales subject to 1c storage, and buyer must pay the additional ½c. This is a just decision. We see no reason why the buyer need for lake shipment should get the advantage of cheaper canal storage. It fairly belongs to the canal shipper, and we are glad that the vexed question is properly decided.

The leading produce markets were again higher to-day, except in provisions, which were inactivity; and a better shipping movement, though that was principally in corn. Receipts are on the increase, but are not so large as was anticipated. The grocery market was without change in any essential particular. The demand was of a liberal character, and prices were steady for nearly everything in the line. Dry goods were again quoted quiet, and prices indicated as per a prime change. No alteration was noticeable in the butter market, the demand continuing moderate, and prices ruling weak and unsettled. Eggs was quiet at 12c for Stark, 37½c for Cincinnati Shippers, and at 27½c for Lewiston and Landon. The weakness, noticeable for two or three days past, in the coal market, continues, and in hard descriptions, a further reduction is imminent. The only quotable change to-day was a reduction of 50c in Blossburg, the present rates being $7@7.50. Lehigh is quoted at $11.00 and Lackawanna and Scranton at $10.50. Cheese remains quiet at former prices. Hides in lake and salt-water descriptions. Dried fruits were in good demand, and were generally firm. Oranges and lemons are meeting with an active demand, and are tending higher. Tallow was little changed visible in the market for oils. Carbon was a shade firmer, in sympathy with Eastern advices, while other descriptions ruled steady at former rates. The hide and leather market is quoted steady and firm. A good demand existed for lumber at the yards, and for clear grades prices were a shade higher. Hardwood lumber was more active and held steady at unchanged rates. The stocks of cherry and walnut are nearly exhausted. There were no features to note in connection with the markets for metals, bills, or naval stores. Their business being done at Wednesday's prices. Potatoes were in less active demand and easier. Poultry and game ruled dull. Cooperage was more active, with an advance of 10c on lard tierces. The supply is ample.

Richer ores were active and firmer. A lot of 100 bris sold early at 82½c, but the advance to 83c per bu in rye since yesterday morning, and the firmer feeling in corn noted late to-day, caused holders to advance their views, and 83½c was brought out several buyers, who took 450 bris at 83c. The market closed strong.

Lake freights were in better demand, and firm at yesterday's rates, at 8c for corn by sail to Buffalo; wheat to do, nominal at 8½c; corn to Oswego 10½c; do to Kingston 14c; and do to Prescott, Ogdensburg, &c. A total of 13 grain charters was reported, part to arrive, which will take out about 500,000 bu corn: Through rates by lake and rail were quoted as follows: On flour—$1.00 to Boston, 90c to New York, 80c to Philadelphia and Baltimore, and 40c to Buffalo. On grain—wheat, 38—50@55c to Boston, 45@45½c to New York, and 43@43½c to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Provisions were dull, but not quotably easier, except on mess pork, which was 50@100c per bbl lower. Lard was not wanted at quotations. Meats were in some demand, but buyers generally ask concessions which holders would not grant. Hence there was no trading in meats, and but little in pork. The receipts of hogs were of rather larger than needed to supply the wants of buyers, that price's again declined 10c per 100 lbs, and this made the buyers of product hold off, while they were few offerings, as the attention of many holders was engrossed by the excitement in wheat. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash, or seller May, $13 25@13 40; do seller June, $13.80; do seller July, $13 75; seller August, nominal at $13 25@13 50; do, seller December, nominal at $13 75@13 90; prime mess, $11 50. Lard, cash, or seller May, $8.60@8.62½; do seller June, $8 75; do seller July, $8.85. Dry salted meats at 4½@4¾c for shoulders; 6½@6¾c for short ribs, and 7½@7¾c for short clear. Boxed meats, 4½@5c higher than the above quotations for long. Sweet pickled hams, 8@9c, according to weight. Bacon quoted at 5½@6½c for shoulders; 7½@8c for short ribs; 8@8½c for clear; 11½@12c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00@9.50. Extra mess beef, $10.00@10.50. City tallow, 8@8½c. Sales were reported of 1,000 bris mess pork, seller June, at $12 85; 1,750 bris do at $12 80; 254 bris lard at 86 6-4; 502 tes do, seller July, at 86 86; 75 tcs summer lard at 86 92; 50 bris tallow at 8@8½c.

Flour was strong, at the advance established yesterday, being quoted firmer in New York, while wheat was higher, both here and at the East. The market was, however, less active, owing to the scarcity of offerings. Sales were reported of 150 bris white winter extras (Star) at $10.50; 50 bris do at $10 25; 100 bris do (Pro-mium) at $9 75; 25 bris do at $9 50; 100 bris do (Gaskill) at $9 50; 100 bris spring extras (Clear Grit) at 86 50; 100 bris do (Old Set'e) at 86.25; 100 bris do at 86 25; 300 bris do at 86 00; 100 bris do (Gaskill) at $7.75; 100 bris do (low) at 86 00; 100 bris do on private terms; 100 bris spring superfines at $6.00; 100 bris do at $5 50; 100 bris spring extra rye mixed $7.25; 50 bris rye flour, $4 40. Total, 1,675 bris. Also 10 tons bran at $17 25; 20 tons do at $17 20; and 10 tons do at 17 00; all on track.

Wheat was again nervous; and more excitable, active, and irregular than yesterday, the average of prices being about 2c higher than during the regular session yesterday. European reports were conflicting; the early ones quoting Liverpool as dull, while the later, both public and private, were to the effect that Liverpool and London were higher, with bad weather for the crops, and a good demand in the future, as well as deliveries in the present. Wheat was held higher in New York, but with few buyers. Our receipts were light, and shipments, with the amount taken out of store for city consumption, exceeded them by some 35,000 bu,—a rate which would soon make our stocks in store less than a month. All these things tended to cause higher prices, but a great many holders seemed to think that the chances of a further advance were very dubious, and they proceeded to sell out. This was, however, only at intervals, and the number of buyers was great enough to absorb all the offerings, though purchasers were spasmodic, and nervous to a high degree. The demand was principally for near months, and other options were relatively weaker than yesterday, especially seller July. There was but little cash wheat offering. The market for seller June opened strong at $1.06, but eased off under rather liberal offerings, and sales were done at $1 05@1 04½. Then a great many operators got the idea that the market would probably turn, and so strong was this feeling that some of the leading operators refused to fill orders sent in to buy. Meanwhile, several peremptory orders to sell came in by telegraph, and, under the weight of offerings, the market rapidly dropped to $1.02, then rallied to $1.04½, fell to $1.04¼, rose to $1.06, and, at 1 o'clock, closed at $1 05¾, with less doing. The market then gradually improved to $1.06¾, till noon, and again became excited, as Liverpool was reported 6d@8d higher per 100 lbs; and advanced to $1.08¾, fell back to $1.08, readvanced to $1.09¾, declined to $1.07, and closed at $1 07½. Seller the month was little better than nominal at about the highest figure. Seller July sold at $1.03@1 05, and seller July and August at $1.36@1 38. There was no inquiry for No 3 spring or rejected, but it was understood that there were several milling orders on the floor for No 1. Cash sales were reported of 450 bu No 1 spring at $1.03; 2,000 bu do at $1.03½; 1,000 bu do at $1.04; 2,000 bu do at $1.04½; 10,000 bu do at $1.05; 20,000 bu do at $1.05½; 30,000 bu do at $1.06; 10,000 bu do at $1.06½; 30,000 bu do at $1.07; 18,000 bu do at $1.07½; 15,000 bu do at $1.08; 30,000 bu do at $1.08½; 20,000 bu do at $1.09; 35,000 bu do at $1.09½; 15,000 bu do at $1.09¾; 15,000 bu do at $1.10; 15,000 bu do at $1.10½; 15,000 bu do at $1.11; 15,000 bu do at $1.11½; 200,000 bu do at $1.12; 50,000 bu do at $1.12½; 15,000 bu do at $1.13; 15,000 bu do at $1.13½; 15,000 bu do at $1.14; 15,000 bu do at $1.14½; 15,000 bu do at $1.15; 15,000 bu do at $1.15½; 15,000 bu do at $1.16; 15,000 bu do at

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Friday Morning, May 10, 1872.


## ADDRESS AND RESOLUTIONS OF THE Liberal Republican Convention,

### Held at Cincinnati, May 1, 2, and 3, 1872.

[*Official Copy.*]

**Address to the People of the United States.**

The Administration now in power has rendered itself guilty of wanton disregard of the laws of the land, and of usurping powers not granted by the Constitution; it has acted as if the laws had binding force only for those who are governed, and not for those who govern. It has thus struck a blow at the fundamental principles of Constitutional government and the liberties of the citizen.

The President of the United States has openly used the powers and opportunities of his high office for the promotion of personal ends.

He has kept notoriously corrupt and unworthy men in places of power and responsibility, to the detriment of the public interest.

He has used the public service of the Government as a machinery of corruption and personal influence, and has interfered, with tyrannical arrogance, in the political affairs of States and municipalities.

He has rewarded with influential and lucrative offices men who had acquired his favor by valuable presents, thus stimulating the demoralization of our political life by his conspicuous example.

He has shown himself deplorably unequal to the task imposed upon him by the necessities of the country, and culpably careless of the responsibilities of his high office.

The partisans of the Administration, assuming to be the Republican party, and controlling its organization, have attempted to justify such wrongs, and palliate such abuses, to the end of maintaining partisan ascendency.

They have stood in the way of necessary investigations and indispensable reforms, pretending that no serious fault could be found with the present administration of public affairs, thus seeking to blind the eyes of the people.

They have kept alive the passions and resentments of the late civil war, to use them for their own advantage; they have resorted to arbitrary measures in direct conflict with the organic law, instead of appealing to the better instincts and latent patriotism of the Southern people by restoring to them those rights, the enjoyment of which is indispensable to a successful administration of their local affairs, and would tend to revive a patriotic and hopeful national feeling.

They have degraded themselves and the name of their party, once justly entitled to the confidence of the nation, by a base sycophancy to the dispenser of Executive power and patronage, unworthy of republican freemen; they have sought to silence the voice of just criticism, and stifle the moral sense of the people, and to subjugate public opinion by tyrannical party discipline.

They are striving to maintain themselves in authority for selfish ends by an unscrupulous use of the power which rightfully belongs to the people, and should be employed only in the service of the country.

Believing that an organization thus led and controlled can no longer be of service to the best interests of the Republic, we have resolved to make an independent appeal to the sober judgment, conscience, and patriotism of the American people.

**Resolutions.**

We, the Liberal Republicans of the United States in National Convention Assembled at Cincinnati, proclaim the following principles as essential to just government:

1. We recognize the equality of all men before the law, and hold that it is the duty of Government, in its dealings with the people, to mete out equal, and exact justice to all, of whatever nativity, race, color or persuasion, religious or political.

2. We pledge ourselves to maintain the Union of these States, emancipation, and enfranchisement and to oppose any re-opening of the questions settled by the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments of the Constitution.

3. We demand the immediate and absolute removal of all disabilities imposed on account of the Rebellion which was finally subdued seven years ago, believing that universal amnesty will result in complete pacification in all sections of the country.

4. Local self-government, with impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any centralized power. The public welfare requires the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, and the freedom of person under the protection of the *habeas corpus*. We demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with public order, for the State self-government, and for the Nation a return to the methods of peace and the Constitutional limitations of power.

5. The Civil Service of the Government has become a mere instrument of partisan tyranny and personal ambition, and an object of selfish greed. It is a scandal and reproach upon free institutions, and breeds a demoralization dangerous to the perpetuity of Republican government.

6. We, therefore, regard a thorough reform of the Civil Service as one of the most pressing necessities of the hour; that honesty, capacity, and fidelity constitute the only valid claims to public employment; that the offices of the Government cease to be a matter of arbitrary favoritism and patronage, and that public station shall become again a place of honor. To this end it is imperatively required that no President shall be a candidate for re-election.

7. We demand a system of Federal taxation which shall not unnecessarily interfere with the industry of the people, and which shall provide the means necessary to pay the expenses of the Government, economically administered, the pensions, the interest on the public debt, and a moderate annual reduction of the principal thereof; and recognizing that there are, in our midst, honest but irreconcilable differences of opinion with regard to the respective systems of Protection and Free Trade, we remit the discussion of the subject to the people in their Congressional Districts, and the decision of Congress thereon, wholly free from Executive interference or dictation.

8. The public credit must be sacredly maintained, and we denounce repudiation in every form and guise.

9. A speedy return to specie payments is demanded alike by the highest considerations of commercial morality and honest government.

10. We remember with gratitude the heroism and sacrifices of the soldiers and sailors of the Republic, and no act of ours shall ever detract from their justly earned fame or the full rewards of their patriotism.

11. We are opposed to all further grants of land to railroads or other corporations. The public domain should be held sacred to actual settlers.

12. We hold that it is the duty of the Government in its intercourse with foreign nations to cultivate the friendships of peace, by treating with all on fair and equal terms, regarding it alike dishonorable either to demand what is not right or submit to what is wrong.

13. For the promotion and success of these vital principles, and the support of the candidates nominated by this Convention, we invite and cordially welcome the co-operation of all patriotic citizens, without regard to previous political affiliations.

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The Dayton (Ohio) *Journal*, edited by a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention, says:

> It may be set down conclusively that, if General Grant declines, Greeley will be nominated at Philadelphia. And it may also be set down as a settled matter that the Republican delegates who have been authorized to go to Philadelphia intend to do what is best to keep the Republican party at the head of the Administration.

Upon this the Cincinnati *Gazette* declares, "There is need of a new election of a delegate in the Dayton District." In other words, the Cincinnati *Gazette* denies the right of any delegate to the Philadelphia Convention to vote for a Republican of his own choice. What was the Philadelphia Convention called for, if delegates are not allowed to have and to express a choice? Does the *Gazette* insist that every man entering that Convention shall wear a collar and vote as he is bidden by some master? Does the *Gazette* mean that the Republican party has become a mere personal body-guard, and that no delegate is at liberty to have any choice for candidate other than the one named by the President in office? Why have any Convention at all? Why not have the votes sent by mail, and so save the expense? Or why not declare Grant nominated by proclamation? This would simplify matters greatly, and teach men like the Dayton editor that his idea, that he has any opinion or choice as to men, is a criminal mistake.

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### GRANT AND GREELEY AS REPUBLICANS.

To compare the alleged Republicanism of Grant with the veteran and eminent services of Horace Greeley to the Republican party would appear absurd, were it not for the incessant cackling of the political geese who think the Liberal locomotive can be stopped by their hissing and wing-flapping. Mr. Greeley may be said to have begun the Republican party by his teachings on the slavery question before that party was conceived or born. Mr. Grant never cast a Republican vote, nor entertained the least sympathy with any Republican policy. Greeley educated the nation in the fundamental doctrine that slavery was not such an institution as Congress ought to spread over the National Territories, though he did not assail its right to exist in the States, under the Constitution. Herein he followed Jefferson, Washington, Madison, and Clay. Grant was then one of the herd of unknown and obscure voters who followed Fillmore afar off, in the doctrine that slavery was just as fit as freedom to fill the National Territories, from the Missouri to the Pacific. He looked upon the negro then as "cattle." For twenty years before the Rebellion, Greeley was the target for the slaveholders and Northern Democracy. In their eye, whether truly or not, he was the author of the Republican party, of the election of Lincoln, and, in a literal sense, of the "American Conflict," of which he afterward became a historian. Grant, on the contrary, had been, up to the beginning of the war, a pro-slavery Whig, who voted for Buchanan in order to prevent the success of the Republican party in its first great battle. During the war he was the representative, not of any Republican principle, but of the spirit of destruction, which was then needed, and he represented it well. When the war closed successfully, by the united efforts of a million and a half of men, Mr. Greeley announced a platform of Universal Amnesty and Impartial Suffrage, which the Republican party has been slowly nearing for seven years, but which was first adopted by the Cincinnati Convention. Grant, on the contrary, sustained Johnson's reconstruction policy, made a short circuit of the South to give more weight to his indorsement of that blunder, and returned to report that reconstruction, by excluding all the blacks and part of the whites from voting or holding office, was sound statesmanship, and pleased everybody. Grant had heretofore been a sort of Whig-Democrat, and the Democrats were proposing him for the Presidency. Just at this time it became apparent to his personal friends that the Democratic party would not come in power soon, and that if he was to be President he must consent to be elected by the Republicans. Greeley never favored the selection, as he abhorred the system of choosing professional soldiers for high civil offices. Grant's consent to be nominated by the Republicans is the sole Republican act of his life. After his entrance upon office he failed to recognize the Republican party, or its leaders, as entitled to any share in his counsels as such. The *open sesame* to his confidence was not Republicanism, but subserviency to his personal wishes. The only State measure which he ever undertook to originate was the annexation of San Domingo, and this was essentially a Democratic filibustering scheme, which compelled many leaders of the Republican party throughout the country to separate from him. Out of this arose his quarrels with Sumner, Schurz, Trumbull, Greeley, Motley, Grinnell, and, ultimately, with the majority of the Republican party. Another Presidential term conducted as unwisely as the present would accumulate against him a burden of hostility second only to that which Andrew Johnson at last encountered, if he should again, as in the San Domingo case, usurp unlawful powers, or, as in many instances, employ the appointing power to suppress the independence of Congress. In short, General Grant's life has not manifested a spark of political prescience or devotion to the principles of the Republican party. He entered office with the pledge that he would have no policy to enforce against the will of the people. Yet no President, except Andrew Johnson, has more assiduously tried to coerce Congress. Mr. Greeley, on the other hand, has outlined in advance the fundamental tenets and policies of the Republican party, and has done more than any other man to commend them to the heart and judgment of the country. Where the public opinion of the hour has most vigorously opposed him, the public opinion of five years later has most heartily applauded him. This, according to Burke, is the very test of statesmanship.

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### OUR TARIFF PLANK.

Because the Tariff question is referred by the Cincinnati platform to the various Congressional Districts, to be settled by each, in nominating its Congressman, according to the sentiment of its people, after public discussion, the Grant press attempt to decry this clear and plain platform as one of jugglery and fraud. Now the truth is, it is the first clear and honest platform concerning the Tariff question which has been adopted for many years. It means just what it says, and it cannot admit of any two constructions. Compare it with the Tariff plank of the Tammany Convention of 1868, which was printed in two different ways, one of which, intended for Pennsylvania, promised such an adjustment of duties on imports relatively to internal taxes as would protect American manufactures from foreign competition, and the other of which, printed for the Western States, promised to protect manufactures by some mysterious adjustment of the Internal Revenue system. Most of the platforms heretofore drawn have tried to juggle with language so as to get up a set of words which would mean Free Trade to a Free Trader and High Tariff to a Protectionist. The Cincinnati platform, however, recognizes the fact that the Convention was divided on this question, and performs a duty which may, perhaps, have more influence over the determination of the question than any other resolution it could have adopted. It notified the people to attend to the Tariff questions at the proper time and place, viz: in the Congressional Conventions. There the men are chosen on whom the fate of the Tariff question depends. The President can have very little influence over it at the best, and in the present instance he will have none, as Mr. Greeley was nominated on the stipulation that this question was to be decided by Congress, and that he would not override the popular demand by his veto or influence it by his Executive action. Where is there the least obscurity for indefiniteness to this whole arrangement? It is plain as a pike-staff to the dullest. It was proposed by the leading Protectionist and accepted by the leading Revenue Reformers of the country. The whole country understands it. Now wait and watch and see if the Philadelphia Convention dare adopt a Tariff plank in their platform which is intelligible.

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The country has already a foreshadowing of the interference by the Administration with elections in the Southern States, which may be expected next November, in the resolution offered by Senator Kellogg, and engineered chiefly by Senator Morton, providing that the Presidential election in Louisiana shall be held on the same day with the State election, so that the Presidential election may get the benefit of the protection which is given to the State election. In reply to all of which it may be asked, what Congress has to do with a Presidential election in any State of this Union. The Constitution provides that the election of Presidential Electors shall be held in each State as the Legislature may direct. If Louisiana is a State in the Union, what authority has Congress to step in and dictate how a Presidential or any other election shall be held? Does the Administration intend to persist in its military policy, and to perpetuate its power by force? The South wants no protection for its elections asks for none. It is to be presumed that the people are capable of holding an election of their own free will, and it is certain that nothing stands in the way of any person going to the polls and voting for such a candidate as he prefers. The protection which the Administration has heretofore extended to the South has resulted in the election of a set of corrupt scallawags and carpet-baggers, who have almost hopelessly overwhelmed the South in debt, and inflicted upon those States a burden of misery and absolute devastation far more terrible than that produced by the war. It is to protect the Southern States from such protection as this, among other things, that the people have determined to elect a President of their own, who will make Congressional interference with elections and the extension of political power by military force impossible. Conkling, Morton & Co. have done well in developing their patent plan of protecting elections so early in the campaign.

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### FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE CITY.

Taxation is an unpleasant topic, but it is necessary to discuss it; and we consider that the proper course to pursue is to tell the facts in relation to the financial situation of the City Government, that all persons may prepare themselves accordingly. The practice began a great many years ago, of spending in advance the revenues of the year, until now the city in its expenditures is always one year ahead of the revenues. The municipal year begins April 1, but the taxes levied for the year are not collected until after April 1 of the succeeding year. When the Council, on the 30th of June, 1872, will appropriate the money for the city expenditures during the year ending April 1, 1873, it will do so with a knowledge that the taxes for 1872-3 will not be collected, except such as may be voluntarily handed in, before July or August, 1873.

With this explanation the public will understand more readily the statement of the present financial condition of the City Government. In June, 1871, the city made its annual appropriation, requiring a revenue to be raised by taxation of $4,200,000. This was in addition to some $400,000 to be collected from licenses and other sources. To raise this amount of revenue the Council levied a tax of 15 mills on the dollar, upon a valuation of taxable property amounting to $280,000,000. As had been the established proceeding, the city had begun on April 1, 1871, to expend in advance the money that was to be raised by this taxation. Over six months of the fiscal year had expired, and a very large proportion of the annual revenue had been anticipated and expended when the fire occurred, in the second week of October. Not a dollar of the tax had then been collected. Under the prostration following that calamity, the Common Council, in November, revised their previous action imposing taxes, reducing the rate to 10 mills; but it made no corresponding reduction in the appropriation, which, possibly could not be done, the greater part of the money having been already expended, and the interest on the city debt being a necessity. The anticipated miscellaneous revenue was also reduced. The city was therefore placed in the condition of having expended $4,200,000, with a tax list producing only $2,800,000. The Legislature, by law, provided that a rebate of taxes should be allowed for property destroyed by fire; this rebate, it is estimated, will amount to $600,000, leaving the city with a revenue (when paid) of $2,200,000 to meet an expenditure of $4,200,000.

It is true that the State has interposed, and, by refunding us the money we have spent on the canal, affords relief. In 1871 the city received from the State over $800,000, and in 1872 will receive nearly as much more; but nearly the whole of this sum, say $1,500,000, received by the city from that quarter, is, if not directly required by the State law, of necessity applied, not to supply the deficiency in last year's revenues, but to replace the schools, fire-apparatus, bridges, station-houses, water-works, and furnish necessary public buildings, permanent and temporary. Not one dollar of this money from the State can be spared to meet the ordinary current expenses of the city; all is needed, and more too, for rebuilding and replacing the public property destroyed by the fire.

The deficiency in the revenue thus explained must be made up, not from money derived from the State, but by taxation. It is now represented in outstanding certificates of indebtedness, but these cannot be funded. That is prohibited. It must be paid, and the only means by which it can be paid is to raise the sum needed by taxation. The only means by which a public debt can ever be paid is by taxation. The action of the Common Council in reducing the rate of taxation from 15 to 10 mills was, in fact, a loan to the citizens of one-third of the city revenues for 18 months, the City Government in the meantime being obliged to borrow that sum in the market upon the best terms it could.

The precise amount of the deficiency in the revenue of last year we cannot state. After the fire, the Mayor and Comptroller were able to rescue the city from some of the non-executed appropriations made in June. Upon the face of the appropriations and the tax levy, deducting from the latter the rebates on account of property destroyed, the deficiency would be two millions of dollars. But, by the partial use of some of the money appropriated by the State, and the postponement of certain rebuildings, and the reduction of various estimates and previous expenditures, this deficiency may be brought within the sum of $1,500,000.

The expenditures for the next year, by proper reduction, economy, and the use of such portion of the State money as can be applied for public works, may be brought within a tax of 15 mills on an assessed valuation, the same as last year, of $280,000,000. In addition to this levy, there must be an additional levy of 5 mills to meet the deficiency in last year's revenue. From this there is no possible escape. Assuming that the taxable property will have the value of $280,000,000, the lowest rate of taxes that will permit the city to meet its current unavoidable expenses and pay the deficiency in last year's expenses will be 20 mills. If the valuation fall below that of last year, then the rate of taxes must be increased in proportion.

As an illustration of how seriously the deficiency operates, it is only necessary to mention the cases of the water and sewerage funds. By law the city is limited to a tax of 1 mill for each of these purposes. There was expended on each of these accounts, last summer, before the fire, $280,000, the full amount of the levy for these purposes; but the reduction of the revenue by the rebate involves a loss of $60,000 on each fund, leaving but $440,000 revenue to pay for $560,000 work already executed. This $120,000 deficiency must be made good out of the levy of this year, leaving applicable for sewerage and the extension of the water works in 1872 $120,000 less than the usual sum. This is peculiarly hard upon the water fund, which has also lost the rents from so many thousands of its consumers.

We have stated that ordinarily the city collected, in April of one year, its revenue for the previous year; but even in this matter the city is at a disadvantage this year. Owing to the transfer of the power to sell for delinquent taxes to the county officers, and the necessity of the latter to conform to the State laws, the city tax sale cannot come off until the county sale. Thus, even the diminished revenue of 1871 will not be received by the city until July or August, 1872, and that for 1872 will not be collectable until the same time in 1873.

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The Common Council, at its special meeting on Wednesday evening, did a good, honest night's work, and deserves the credit of holding one meeting, at least, which was not entirely devoted to talk. The passage of the ordinance concerning auctions and auctioneers does away with that pest of the community, mock auctioneers and their establishments, and protects the unwary from the grossest of swindles, by making it impossible for the Peter Funks to carry on their business and at the same time comply with the stringent provisions of the ordinance. The ordinance compelling the licensing of vehicles engaged in transporting passengers or material of any description,—the money derived from such licenses to be used as a street improvement fund,—is also a wise regulation; and one which has long been needed. The ordinance for widening the river and straightening the dock lines at Rush street is also one of prime importance to the shipping interest, as it will cut off a strip of land near the Rush street bridge which has long been a detriment to navigation. While congratulating the Council upon its industry, it is to be hoped that the Wednesday evening meeting will be made a model for many others to come.

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### THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The London *Times* of April 26, in an editorial article on the Alabama claims, presents the ultimatum of the English position with reference to the pending negotiations, and reflects the decision to which both the Government and the two great parties of that country have arrived. The *Times* says:

> Our duty to our country, a proper regard to her dignity and safety, not to speak of a care for the rights of neutrals in future wars, compel us to abide by our position in this last phase of our controversy, and promptly refuse to submit to arbitration on the terms indicated in the American case. The treaty is not dead, but suspended, and its operation may be revived when the American Government is willing to admit the justice of the British interpretation. It will become the British Government to treat any new overtures with dignity and courtesy, neither seeking them, nor repelling them if they come.

The simple meaning of the above is, that the Treaty of Washington cannot be executed if the claims for indirect damages are presented in any form; and the negotiations are therefore suspended until the United States makes another proposition, and this proposition Great Britain will accept or reject, as consorts with her dignity and pleasure. The smart dodge of the Attorney's Clerk, in connection with the incomprehensible blundering of the State Department, has made the English Government master of the situation. The indirect claims are not only entirely out of the question, but the direct claims, which England was willing to submit to arbitration, are prejudiced, and the treaty is suspended. This result, which is not only a possible misfortune to this country in the matter of dollars and cents, but an international calamity which cannot be measured by dollars and cents, was not unexpected by any one in this country, unless it was the Administration, which, instead of following the lead of the people, allowed itself to be led by an Attorney's Clerk into confusion, and then, by its own remarkable blundering, only made confusion worse confounded. The press and the people, not for the first time, have been ahead of the Administration, and the latter, in refusing to recognize the will of the people, has brought disgrace upon itself and humiliation upon the nation. Upon this point, as well as upon many others, the people will take issue, and resist this assumption of power, independent of the people, which is a direct outgrowth of the tendency to centralization into which the Government has been drifting for the past four years.

The United States Government is solely responsible for the present dead-lock in the negotiations and the danger which threatens the treaty. That responsibility attaches to the Government purely. It first blundered in allowing an Attorney's Clerk, without consultation with any one and purely upon his own responsibility, to compromise a negotiation which the President himself, in his annual message, had declared to be in the interests of the whole world, by inserting the claim for indirect damages. England had already done all, and more than could be expected, to join the United States in proving to the world that the appeal to arbitration was better than the appeal to the sword. She apologized, and expressed her regret; and, while declaring her honest belief that she was not liable for the depredations which the Rebel cruisers had inflicted, gave her consent to the negotiation, and expressed her willingness to abide by the decision of the Arbitrators, and pay the value of every vessel that was destroyed, if the Arbitrators so decided. What more could have been asked or expected of her? If we had been in her place, what more would we have done?

The Administration blundered again in not withdrawing the claims when they were found to be untenable. There was no lack of evidence on this point. The immediate protest of the English press, the Conservative party, the Government, and such fast friends of this country as Mr. Forster, Mr. Bright, Mr. Mill, and others, was seconded by the people of the United States, who instinctively felt that such claims were unjust, by the press of the United States, without regard to their party character, by the religious as well as the secular, and by the ablest expounders of international law this country has produced. The united protests were of no avail. The third blunder was one of diplomacy. It was naturally to be expected that, as long as the Administration had persistently closed its ears against all protests, and had determined to make the indirect damages a *sine qua non* of the arbitration, it would at least conduct its diplomatic business in a consistent, manly, and intelligent manner, so that in any event the other and more important results—the direct claims and the treaty itself—might not be prejudiced. Instead of this, pettifoggery, quibbling, evasion, and almost absolute stupidity have marked every stage of the negotiations,—the English Government meanwhile acting with perfect courtesy and candor, apparently conscious that such bungling would, of itself, effect the very result they wished to compass. It accomplished that result very speedily. The State Department could not keep its secrets, either in Washington or London, made its private letters official communications, and so kept on, from blunder to blunder, until it capped the climax by informing Earl Granville through the medium of a "private letter," that the United States had attached no pecuniary value to the indirect claims, and, in fact, would be more gratified to have them rejected than awarded, provided they were passed upon as a precedent to govern future tribunals. This was all that the English Government wanted, as it involved the unconditional surrender of these claims.

The final blunder of the Administration consists in asserting, now, that the claims have not been withdrawn at all, and again pressing them; to which, of course, the English Government only replies that the treaty is suspended until some new proposition is presented by the United States of which it can take cognizance. The only proposition which the United States can make is the absolute withdrawal of the indirect claims. It may be asking too much of the present Administration to expect that it will have the moral courage, or sufficient respect for the will of the people, to acknowledge its error. The people, however, will hold it to a strict accountability for the failure of the treaty. If it is not ratified, the Administration is responsible for the prolongation of a miserable quarrel between the two countries, which it might have averted at any time by a retraction which did not involve either financial loss or injury to the national honor. If it is not ratified, the Administration is responsible for the disturbance of our commercial securities, which are already seriously affected by the solicitude which is felt in Europe about the dangers which overhang the treaty, and future financial losses. If it is not ratified, the Administration is responsible for preventing a fraternal union between the two countries, and the consequent dissemination of the blessings of peace and civilization throughout the world; and for all these misfortunes the people will hold the Administration responsible. There is a contingency still more to be dreaded. Should the Administration persist in pressing these claims, and Congress make no assertion of its rights in the premises, which it is its bounden duty to do, as the war-making power, when it sees the Executive involving the country in a controversy which may lead to war, the President has it in his power to involve the country in a conflict with England; and for this, too, the people will hold the Administration responsible. The Administration can save the treaty at any time it pleases during the next two months. Has it the courage to do so?

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It is very hard on Horace Greeley to request him to withdraw from the editorial chair of the New York *Tribune*. Yet this harsh demand is made with emphasis by the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, and, on reflection, we indorse it. We know that Mr. Greeley enjoys writing his two columns a day in the *Tribune* better than he will the Presidency. But Mr. Greeley's enjoyment is a secondary question in this campaign,—the primary one being Mr. Greeley's election. A Presidential candidate should not be responsible for the flood of opinions of all sorts that flow through a daily journal, often without passing under the eye of the Chief at all. Nor can the *Tribune* render the service it ought to Mr. Greeley's election by printing the *pros* and *cons* of other journals from the Bay of Fundy to the Golden Gate, and modestly holding its own tongue concerning both the candidates. The Liberal party demands the services of Mr. Greeley's paper in this campaign in the most effective way. And, to that end, Mr. Greeley ought to retire.

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### RUSSIA.

Inasmuch as we have cemented the bonds of union with Russia very strongly by giving the son of the Emperor a magnificent reception here, and by sending the Administration's son, under charge of our greatest General, to be magnificently received there, as befits a member of a reigning family, we should brush up our knowledge of our ally. Its 8,000,000 square miles of territory are peopled by 81,745,307 inhabitants. Of these Russia in Europe contains 71,207,794, and Russia in Asia 10,537,513. These latter have nearly a square mile apiece to live on. In European Russia the females outnumber the males by 844,121, while in Asiatic Russia, the men are in excess by 450,907. As a portion of the population is polygamous, the lot of the half-million surplus maidens is not wholly hopeless. The census-takers seem to have been unable to find any religion among the Asiatics, for they make no report of any. Out of the 71,207,794 Europeans, there are only 255,975 heathen. Neither England nor America could begin to make such a showing. The Greek Church has over 54,000,000 nominal members; the Catholic, 7,300,000; the Protestant, 2,550,000; the Hebrew, 2,600,000; and the Mohammedans, 2,350,000. To keep these sects in operation, 633,185 clergy, over half of them women, are necessary. There are 919,030 members of the nobility, 6,907,071 burgesses, and 56,970,541 peasants, of whom 50,492,230 are ex-serfs.

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Within a week, two large fires have occurred at Grand Rapids, Mich., involving a loss of $200,000 of property. A fire at Marshall, Mich., destroyed $100,000 of property. In Ingersoll, Canada, an immense fire has destroyed the greater part of the town, the loss reaching $500,000. At Marshalltown, Iowa, the beautiful and flourishing town was nearly destroyed, over 29 acres of the area having been swept clean; the loss is over $300,000.

The Minnesota papers bring us accounts of extensive fires on the prairies. At Pine City, on the Lake Superior & Mississippi Road, the people have had to turn out to fight it; back-fires were set. Fires were raging along the line of the Northern Pacific Road, and in the timber on the main line of the St. Paul & Pacific Road. Large supplies of wood corded were destroyed.

In the mountain woodlands of Ulster and Sullivan Counties, New York, extensive fires have been raging for several weeks. There has been some renewal of fires in the woods of Michigan and Wisconsin, but we are without details. The winter was unusually dry, and the ordinary spring rains have failed. Indeed, we have not had a good rain since last July. Should the drouth continue, there is danger that the forest fires of last year will be repeated this season. Considerable alarm prevails in the lumber regions.

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Mr. Wilbur F. Storey, as a member of the National Democratic Committee, has a right, as a Democrat, to advocate whom he pleases for the Presidency. But Mr. Wilbur F. Storey, as a Bohemian and correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, is bound to approximate as near to the truth as Bohemians are wont to do. All other sources of information concerning the meeting of the National Democratic Committee, at Mr. Belmont's house, represent that the general feeling of the Committee was, that the Democratic Convention would accept Greeley and Brown as their ticket, but that Mr. Storey dissented, and urged Davis, who himself supports Greeley and Brown, and declares Greeley to be a far stronger candidate than he (Davis) would have been.

But Mr. Storey, in writing to the *Times* concerning the meeting, says it was pervaded by a feeling that the nomination of Greeley and Brown was a failure. Mistaking himself for the entire Committee, and finding himself pervaded by a feeling that the Cincinnati Convention ought to have nominated Davis but did not, Mr. Storey attributes his view to the entire Committee.

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The New York *Evening Post*, calling attention to a letter from some one who attempts to tell what took place at Cincinnati, says:

> It will be seen that the whole affair was *a trick of the politicians* to capture a body of men who were known to be sincere and earnest, and whose action would have an important influence upon public opinion.

The New York *Evening Post* did not have a representative at Cincinnati,—hence it may be allowed to utter such nonsense as this without making itself liable to a charge of deliberate falsehood. There never was a Convention since the days of Babel where *all* the politicians were so confounded and brought to nought as that of Cincinnati. "This is the only Convention," said a distinguished Western politician on the homeward train, "that I ever attended where *everybody* was beaten." To say that the whole affair was a trick of the politicians, is either to expose one's ignorance or to tell a wilful untruth.

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The foreign despatches say that the Emperor William of Germany will soon go to Ems to drink the waters, and that Bismarck has gone to his estates. Incidentally, there is nothing very remarkable about either statement, unless it be that the Kaiser and the Prince have marred their digestion with too much Johannisberg and Wurst, and are going into ordinary for repairs. Coincidentally, however, it will be remembered that Benedetti's impudence, just about two years ago, in accosting William while he was drinking the waters at Ems, precipitated the Franco-German war, and that, at the same time, Bismarck was at his estates. Is another war imminent?

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> The *Inter-Ocean*, of Chicago (no paper with a name like that can last very long), is singing the old dirge of the partisan press, that it is taking away the subscribers of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE by brigades and by platoons. That was the song of the *Ledger*, in this city, and it fooled a good many suckers, who put their money in it. Suddenly the *Ledger*,—in the zenith of its glory,—when it had taken away *all* our subscribers and outnumbered us 50 to 1,—collapsed. This will be the fate of the *Inter-Ocean*.—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

We undertake to say that the business of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, on any day of the week, is greater than that of all the other daily newspapers in the city added together.

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A Parisian publisher bought, at an immense price, from an unscrupulous journalist, what purported to be the manuscript of an unpublished novel of Eugene Sue. Unfortunately, he discovered, on examination, that the novel resembled one of Sue's only in its chirography. Style and plot were execrable. The room of the seller was searched, and skilful imitations of the handwriting of Voltaire, Alfred de Vigny, and other eminent authors were found therein. These embryo attempts to disseminate knowledge the law was unkind enough to style forgery, so that their maker is now lying in jail, awaiting his trial on that charge. Such a revelation must deal a damaging blow to posthumous works,—a result scarcely to be regretted. Despite all we owe to such publications, from the time of Homer to Hawthorne, it may be doubted whether we do justice to our illustrious dead by parading their unfinished productions. Parading reminiscences of them is bad enough. Fields' "Yesterdays with Authors," entertaining as it is, lowers our opinion of every man or woman described. Every admirer of Hawthorne must regret the wholesale publication of his note-books. To be sure, according to Dr. Holmes, a poet is one whose inner man is naked and is not ashamed, but yet we prefer that his disclosures should be made by himself, and not by his friends.

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According to official statistics, there arrived in this country, during the calendar year 1871, 346,938 immigrants, which makes an average of one immigrant to about every fifteen minutes. Of this great number, Great Britain sent us 143,934 of whom 61,463 came from Ireland, and 51,374 from England. Germany spared us 107,201 citizens, while in Austria only 4,770 persons were willing to follow Martin Koszta to America. When we learn that 2,937 Italians have landed on our shores, it is easy to foretell a summer in which wheezy hand-organs will sound in every street. Some 6,000 Celestials crossed the Pacific and only 11 Japanese. Of Canadians, 10,509 resolved not to wait for annexation, but to unite their fortunes with ours forthwith. The number of Mexicans who crossed our frontier to rob and kill is numberless, but 466 of them came to stay. Just 412 Cubans escaped here from the gentle rule of Spain. Africa sent us 25 persons, and has received at least one in exchange,—Dr. Houard now at a Spanish penal settlement on the African coast. There were 77 unfortunates enrolled, who are men without a country, inasmuch as they were born at sea. In all, 56 countries combined to furnish us our 346,938 new citizens.

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London has borne, with what patience it could, the presence of water and chalk in its milk, willow leaves in its tea, lumps of alum in its bread, burnt bones in its coffee, and sugar, the story of the refinement of which, as the *News* declares, "would startle a Greenlander." But the last straw has been laid upon the back of London's patience, and it has given way. It has long known, or thought that it knew, that its butter was wondrously like lard, but the commodity has had no such innocent origin. Chemistry has been prostituted to produce a fair-appearing article of nominal butter from Thames mud and from horse-fat. The burgesses have been unwittingly imitating the earth-eating tribes of America and the horse-eating tribes of Asia. It is in vain for them to give up those incidentals of the morning meal, and confine themselves to the traditional British beef and beer. Unpleasant investigators have shown that metropolitan butchers and brewers are also full of guile and rich in bad meat and adulterated beer. It is certainly a hard case, but yet we stand all these abuses, and submit to useless taxes on our breakfast table besides, and scarcely grumble at all. It would be better if we did grumble mightily.

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### POLITICAL.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says:

> The origin of the word candidate is *candidus*, white, referring to the color of the toga which the old Romans used to prescribe for aspirants for office. *Candidatus* is a white-coated applicant for popular suffrage—Dr. Greeley, for instance. Here's to our first genuine classical candidate for the Presidency—the first who did the thing by evident instinct in "the high old Roman way."

—The nomination of Greeley and Brown will be ratified at St. Louis, Saturday evening. Among the signers to the call are Captain James B. Eads, A. J. P. Garesche, A. J. Baker, the Hon. James S. Rollins, H. C. Brockmeyer, General Sheridan of Louisiana, Captain Bart Able, the Hon. C. P. Johnson, Governor B. Gratz Brown, the Hon. J. P. Colcord, James O. Brodhead, Judge Rackery of San Francisco.

—The Leavenworth *Times* says:

> General William Larrimer, the "old war-horse," is red hot for Greeley and Gratz, but he protests that he hasn't left the Republican party, and don't intend to, but that he supports these men because they are the *regular* Republican nominees.

—Web. Wilder, of the Fort Scott *Monitor*, says the Republicans of Kansas should go to work and organize Greeley Clubs in every county and township in Kansas.

—The Fort Wayne *Staats-Zeitung* is in favor of Greeley.

—In the Eighteenth (or Cairo) District of Illinois, Colonel W. R. Brown is named as most likely to run for Congress on the Grant ticket, against George W. Wall, or David T. Linegar, on the Greeley ticket.

—James K. Magee, editor of the Canton (Ill.) *Register*, and late Assistant Secretary of the Senate, aspires to the nomination for Secretary of State on the Grant ticket.

—In the Davenport (Iowa) Congressional District, the Greeley ticket has developed such strength that candidates for Congress are already coming to the front. The Davenport *Gazette* (Grant paper) says George H. French, J. D. Campbell, and D. C. Cloud are named in this connection.

—The re-election of Jerome B. Chaffee as Congressional Delegate from Colorado is regarded as almost certain in that Territory.

—The New York *Evening Post*, in its column of political paragraphs, says:

> It is reported that some of the Republican managers, frightened at the apparition of Greeley on the road to the White House, propose to make a flank movement. They want to nominate Speaker James G. Blaine instead of General Grant. "Blaine and Cox" would be a pretty good flanking ticket.

—The Democratic Central Committee of Greene County, Ill.—a County that gave Seymour over 1,500 majority—met on Saturday and was unanimous for Greeley and Brown.

—Dick Richardson, of Quincy, says he is for Greeley, "preferring the mother to the son if he's got to vote for Republican principles."

—The Tennessee election in August, for Governor and Legislature, decides also the United States Senatorship *vice* Brownlow, whose term, however, extends to 1875.

—In the Ninth Congressional District of Indiana, Colonel Shanks appears to have the inside track for re-nomination on the Grant ticket, although Colonel Robert S. Robinson has the Fort Wayne delegates. In the Eighth Indiana District, Colonel Milton S. Robinson has withdrawn, leaving Mr. Tyner unopposed.

—The rival candidates for Governor of North Carolina—Judge A. S. Merriman and Governor Tod R. Caldwell are on the stump. Election, first Thursday in August.

—In Iowa it is understood that Ed. Wright, Secretary of State; John Russell, Auditor; and Aaron Brown, Register of the Land Office, are candidates for renomination on the Grant ticket. For State Treasurer, Colonel A. T. Reeve and William Christy are announced.

—Candidates for Congress, in Iowa, are becoming more plentiful. All six of the present Representatives will stand again; and, in the Des Moines District, besides Mr. Palmer, the *Register* says that Judge Maxwell, of Warren; Senator Murray, of Madison; Mr. Stuart, of Lucas; and the Hon. Fred. Teale, of Decatur, will be candidates.

—There was, on Wednesday, a State Convention in Minnesota, and the proceedings of the County Convention in Le Sueur County are thus reported:

> LE SUEUR, May 4, 1872.
> The Republicans of this county held a Convention yesterday at Cleveland, for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention. The following persons were elected:
> Geo. W. Stewart, Postmaster of Le Sueur.
> Samuel Gilson, Postmaster, Ottawa.
> Geo. J. Virtue, Postmaster, Waterville.
> John M. Farmer, private.

Three fourths of this delegation are for Grant; the other fourth for Greeley. But, as the proportions of the number of Postmasters to the people of the county are very different, the office-holders will find themselves without constituents.

—A Washington telegram says:

> Logan is regarded as secured for the support of General Grant. They were out riding together in a buggy yesterday. General Grant held the ribbons.

—At the meeting, May 6, of the Executive Committee of the German Liberal Republican Committee of New York City, the Cincinnati platform and candidates were indorsed unanimously, and German Greeley Clubs were ordered to be established in every ward of the city.

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### PERSONAL.

Mark Twain got $10,862, last week, by simply Roughing It.

—The often infirmities of the Prince of Wales are predicted to prove fatal.

—Andy Johnson claims $4,694 as income tax wrongfully taken from his Presidential pay.

—Mrs. Julia Ward Howe finds Santo Domingo a better theme than woman suffrage.

—Miss Adelaide Ladley, of West Chester, one of the editors of *Harper's Bazar*, died in North Carolina, last week.

—The Rev. Robert Collyer and James T. Fields, Esq., occupied a box at the Boston Theatre, last Monday evening.

—The Rev. Daniel Austin has given $10,000 to Austin Academy, Strafford Center, N. H.

—Josie Mansfield lives in West Philadelphia.

—Judge A. Fowle, of Concord, is spoken of for Speaker of the New Hampshire Legislature.

—Mrs. Horace Greeley and her two daughters are now at Angouleme, France.

—Nilsson is reported to have made $427,312 during her late visit to this country.

—Carl Rosa can pan out $500,000. Five years ago he couldn't.

—The Rev. David Fraser, of Hudson, N. Y., is called to the First Presbyterian Church, Buffalo, with $4,000 salary.

—Barbara Ubryk, the celebrated "insane nun" of Cracow, has fully recovered her reason and health.

—Lena C. Golden, of Auburn, N. Y., since Christmas Day, 1869, has made up a button-string twenty feet long, composed of 1,500 buttons. The sad event has cast a gloom over the community, which has generally adopted hooks and eyes.

—Of the two colored cadets at West Point, Smith, the original bone of contention, stands tenth in his class, which is an appreciable gain, month by month, while young Napier, for whom a better feeling has been entertained, in consequence of a franker and more amiable disposition, stands at the foot of a class of sixty-six members.

—The parents of the Hon. S. S. Cox celebrated their golden wedding, a few days since, at Zanesville, Ohio.

—Emily Woodruff, of Pittsburgh, began twenty-seven suits for slander, made complaints in thirteen other cases, and very naturally brought up in a lunatic asylum.

—Balliol College, Oxford, has among its students Scotchi Bhanuwonges, an Eastern Prince. His title is said to be a pronounced one—but not easily pronounced.

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### Old Bibles.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

SIR: My Bible is not so old as the one mentioned by your correspondent this morning, it being printed only so recently as 1665, at London, "by John Bill and Christopher Barker, Printers to the King's Most Excellent Majesty. MDCLXV." It is printed in red line, and the colors are bright and clear. It is profusely illustrated, and, I believe, entirely unique. It is open to the inspection of the curious in such matters.

Yours, &c., WM. L. HIRES.

CHICAGO, May 8.

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## THE CINCINNATI NOMINATIONS.

### Further Comments of the Press.

**The Sentiment at Effingham, Ill.**

EFFINGHAM, Ill., May 7.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

SIR: Thinking perhaps you would like to hear how the platform and ticket promulgated at Cincinnati are received by the Republicans and Democrats of this vicinity, I would say that all agree that the platform is just such as was needed, and gives general satisfaction. The announcement of the nomination of Greeley, however, took us by surprise. We were prepared to hear of the nomination of Trumbull, Davis, or Adams; but Greeley was not thought of as a possible candidate. But, after reflection, the Liberals have decided he was just the man, and will give him a hearty support. The Democracy to a man indorse him, and announce their determination to support the ticket. There are but few in this neighborhood, except Grant's appointees, but prefer Greeley to Grant. We will proceed at once to organize for a vigorous campaign.

Both journals are for Greeley. Yours truly,

W. D. ALEXANDER.

**Comments of the Press.**

From the Elmira (N. Y.) Gazette (Democratic).

As Democrats we await the issues of Democratic councils, feeling assured that wisdom and moderation will characterize their deliberations. As between the ticket nominated at Cincinnati, by men pledged to no particular course of action but animated, as we believe, by a sincere desire to promote the best interests of the country, and the one preordained for the Philadelphia gathering of parasites and office holders, no Democrat can hesitate or doubt. If the contest should finally narrow down, as it now seems quite probable it may, between Greeley and Grant, we do not see how it is possible for the latter to obtain twenty-five Electoral votes. We think the people can afford, for the present, to subordinate minor issues, and join hands for a crusade against the gang of thieves who have their headquarters very near the White House.

From the Providence (R. I.) Press (Republican).

We are not believers in the doctrine that no good thing can come out of any other political Nazareth than our own, hence we frankly admit that the platform is wisely conceived, pertinently put, and will receive the hearty indorsement in whole and in detail of many Republicans who will not attach themselves to the new party. Its enunciations cannot be laughed or sneered out of the public mind or heart. Other weapons than those must be brought to bear upon it.

From the Rutland (Vt.) Independent (Republican).

On the 24th of last June we nominated Horace Greeley for President of the United States. Since then the country has been agitated with the discussion of Grant and his Administration. We have not heretofore favored the Cincinnati movement, fearing it meant no good to the country. We are satisfied now it did and does. Our wishes are gratified. Our man is nominated. We are satisfied.

From the New York Irish Citizen.

In the absence of a straight-out Democrat, Greeley must command the votes of Democratic citizens, and especially of foreign-born citizens. Everybody knows that he never stained his fingers with the Know Nothing venom. He has been,—and this is not the first time we have acknowledged it to his honor,—one of the warmest friends of European immigrants, both Germans and Irish. He will receive, then, a large vote from these quarters, and the larger the better.

From the New Yorker Journal (German).

Undoubtedly Mr. Greeley, in consequence of his temperance whims, is not very popular with the Germans, but this prejudice may be modified in the course of the election campaign. As President he would have nothing to do with temperance; and, beside, he has done very much which should speak in his favor among the Germans. His journal, the *Tribune*, has never insulted the Germans as the *Herald*, the *Times*, and *World* have done in the course of time. On the contrary, the *Tribune* has always defended the Germans. But can the Democrats go for Greeley? There are scarcely any Democrats who have not a thousand times had occasion to be offended at him, and now, it is imagined that we Democrats can support his candidature. That is a strong dose; but still we would not unqualifiedly *deny* the possibility of the selection of Greeley by the Democratic National Convention. We live in a remarkable time, and have determined to wonder at nothing more.

From the New York Irish Democrat.

We unhesitatingly declare for Horace Greeley, and would earnestly urge his acceptance and indorsement by the heads of the Democratic party, in convention assembled. We do not go so far as to pledge the Irish vote to Mr. Greeley—for every Irish citizen is the custodian of that proud privilege in his own regard—but we would, with voice and pen, in press and upon platform, advise that that vote should be cast as a unit for one who, whatever his party predilections heretofore, knew no distinction when Ireland's interests were to be advanced, or individual Irishmen assisted and encouraged. Personally, Horace Greeley is beloved by the great mass of our countrymen. And not only would we thus bespeak for Horace Greeley Irish gratitude and support, but we would appeal to the journalistic profession, all over the country, to stand by its order. From other ranks and professions Presidents have been chosen; is it not time that men of letters should have a show? They manage these things better in France. There the editorial power is recognized and admitted, in the elevation of journalists to the highest offices of State. Let America take heart of grace, and follow this example, and let American journalists, for once, give up the acerbities of rivalry, and the animosities of party conflict, by aiding the elevation of one who dignifies their profession, and whose election would be an honor of which a distributive share would fall to themselves.

From the New York Irish People.

This action of the Cincinnati Convention is of such a character as to recommend itself to the whole Irish community, and that we presume, will give the balance of power in the forthcoming campaign to the supporters of Greeley. One thing only of importance remains now to be done. The National Democratic Convention has yet to meet, and either indorse the action of the great national gathering at Cincinnati, or put forth a nominee of their own selection. To bring forward a Democratic candidate, we care not who he may be, is simply to give to the corruptionists of the country not only a chance, but a certainty of re-electing Grant, one whose very name is offensive to every honest man. The adoption of the Cincinnati platform by the National Democratic Convention will be an act of grace, that will carry with it the good will of the best men in the United States. The rejection of that platform will bring disgrace on the Democratic party, and leave this country a further prey to one of the worst Governments that ever sat at Washington. Whether the forthcoming Democratic Convention will act as we could desire to see it act, is not given to us to know. But this we do know: The millions of Irish votes will, undoubtedly, go to the support of the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention, and, wanting the Irish vote, we are prepared to show that the action of the Democratic Convention will be weak indeed. Greeley's nomination is one of the most prudent and judicious that could possibly be made. The Liberal Republicans went wisely to work when they secured such a man as their candidate; the wisdom of the Democratic Convention will be evidenced by the prompt adoption of the man and the platform of the Cincinnati Convention. Any other action than this will be ruinous, and can possibly have no other result than an evil one. Be it remembered that Horace Greeley is better known, better beloved, and will receive more unanimous support from our Irish-American citizens than any candidate which the Democratic Convention may bring forward. Greeley requires no praise at our hands. He is beyond that. But he requires a popular recognition at our hands, which he will get as honestly and sincerely as ever recognition was given by a party to man before. Irish gratitude is proverbial, and in this instance it shall be warmly manifested. * * *

For these reasons we indorse the nomination of Horace Greeley for the Presidency, and shall use tongue and pen without fear or stint in the promulgation of our Greeley platform. Irishmen, we call upon you to indorse our action. Rally to a man in behalf of President Greeley, the best and greatest since the days of Jackson.

From the New York Star (Democratic).

The Democrats are much better represented by the provincial than the metropolitan press. The *World* does not speak for them, nor is it ever safe to look to that sheet for authoritative report or counsel. Very many of the strongest men here are already in favor of the Cincinnati ticket, and believe the National Convention will indorse it, either cordially or indirectly. We should prefer a hearty and manly indorsement, but it may seem a wiser policy simply to refrain from a nomination. On this point the counsels are divided, but we hope for a union of hearts and hands before the meeting of the Convention.

From the New York Courrier des Etats Unis (French).

It is certain that the Greeley and Brown ticket will attract great support. Mr. Greeley will detach, undoubtedly, a large part of the Republican party, of which he is the leading journalist, and will attract the support of a great number in the South, especially in the Southwest, where his visit last year left favorable impressions.

From the New York Sunday News (Democratic).

The Cincinnati Convention acted wisely and well in nominating Horace Greeley as their candidate for President, and we are decidedly of opinion that the Democratic National Convention ought to indorse the nomination, and that with such indorsement Mr. Greeley will be surely elected. There is no man in all the North who, in a single-handed contest, can poll as many votes in the South as he, and it must be constantly borne in mind that no opponent of Grant can be elected unless he get a majority of the Southern Electoral votes. We believe that Horace Greeley will get nine-tenths of them all, and that he may get every one, if there shall be no candidate in the field but him and Grant. He can also certainly carry New York if the Democrats will support him, and we believe that he can as certainly carry Connecticut, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Indiana, and Illinois, which, with Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, and other Southern States that he would surely get, would elect him. If, however the Democrats shall nominate a candidate of their own, we fear that the opposition vote will be hopelessly divided between him and Greeley, and that Grant will be re-elected—a result fraught with such dangers to our Republican institutions, and with such sufferings to the people, that it ought to be avoided, if possible, and we, for one, are more than willing that the Democratic party shall to this end accept the candidacy of Horace Greeley.

From the Milwaukee News (Democratic).

There is to-day in the country no sentiment so powerful and intense among the people of the United States as that of hostility to Grant and his re-election. This sentiment is profound and universal. It will be mandatory upon the Democratic party to do nothing that shall place the country in peril of Grant's re-election. Whether we shall be able to render obedience to this mandate through the election of a great statesman of the Democratic party, and who stands on the Cincinnati platform with a plank of opposition to the tariff added to it, or whether obedience will only be possible through the support of Horace Greeley, the future alone can make clear. By the time the Grant Convention has placed him in the field for re-election, the way will probably be opened before us.

From the Decatur (Ill.) Magnet (Democratic).

It is well known that Horace Greeley was not the *Magnet's* first choice but as that old and reliable Democratic paper, the acknowledged organ of the Democratic party in the West,—a paper that stood up and battled nobly for its principles in the darkest hour of the rebellion,—the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, says, "We may all have our opinions as to the availability of candidates, but when it comes to making a choice among Republicans it's hardly worth while to split hairs."

From the Mound City (Ill.) Journal (Democratic).

The ticket nominated is a strong one. Both of the candidates are strong with the people throughout the nation, especially Greeley. The clear duty of Democrats is squarely to toe the mark and thus secure a new deal in Government. A reform in Government is needed; it can only be secured by unity of action among all conservative elements. A vote not cast for Greeley and Brown will virtually be cast for Grant and corruption.

From Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper (Independent).

As this can in no sense be considered a mere party Convention, so neither can Horace Greeley be regarded as a party candidate. He is the candidate of all the honest men of the country, who sincerely desire Reform—who are sick of greedy spoilsmen and partisans looking more to their own personal profit than to the dignity and true interests of the Republic—and who recognize in him a fearless and an honest man and a true patriot, who would restore the "era of good feeling" which once illustrated our history, and which the present military occupant of the White House has replaced by a reign of tyranny and terror.

From the Buffalo Courier (Democratic).

Great curiosity is felt to know how the nomination of Greeley will be received by the sterling Democracy of the country districts in this State. Our weekly exchanges have not yet come to hand, but we find a few expressions from outside the large cities which are more favorable to Greeley than might have been expected. Thus the Lockport *Union*, an uncompromising Democratic organ, while abiding the decision of the National Convention, speaks in the highest terms of Mr. Greeley's integrity, ability, breadth of view, and patriotism, and thinks he may be the strongest man to beat Grant who could be brought into the field. The Elmira *Gazette* also contemplates with serenity the possible election of Greeley, and says that "Greeley in the Presidential chair would be such a rebuke to Grantism as no other result could administer." The Saratoga *Sun* leads the van by placing the Cincinnati ticket at the head of its columns, subject to the approval of the Democratic National Convention.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal (Democratic).

The withdrawal of Justice Davis from the Presidential field as the candidate of the Labor Reformers is significant. It means that the Democrats in Congress who have hitherto supported the pretensions of Judge Davis expect the forthcoming Democratic National Convention to indorse the Greeley and Brown ticket. Judge Davis is in perfect accord with the Congressional Democrats; and, if a straight-out Democratic ticket were considered one of the possibilities of the future at Washington, his chances for securing the Democratic nomination would surpass those of any other aspirant. It is known that neither Mr. Pendleton nor Mr. Hendricks would accept a nomination against Greeley and Brown if it were tendered him; that they regard the union of the entire opposition upon the Liberal ticket as the sole hope of defeating Grant; and this is obviously the sense of the country. It must also be the sense of the Democrats in Congress, or Judge Davis would not quit the field until he had tested his aspirations further by submitting them to another National Convention. His withdrawal may be considered in every way conclusive that, at Washington, the die-in-the-last-ditch policy is not favorably considered.

From the Davenport (Iowa) Gazette (Administration).

The Davenport *Democrat* marches out of the Democratic line, and announces its adhesion to the Cincinnati ticket. The Burlington *Gazette* hoists the names of Greeley and Brown to its masthead, and says it shall stand by them if it don't finally conclude to do something else! and the old *Constitution* indulges in the same graceful performance.

From the Watertown (Wis.) Democrat (Democratic).

If the contest narrows itself down to a choice between Ulysses S. Grant and Horace Greeley, we have no hesitation in saying that we decidedly prefer the editor of the New York *Tribune*, with all his eccentricities, to General Grant, with all his stupidity. * * * It is impossible to indicate now what will be the determination of the mass of the Democratic party, but we have not yet conversed with any Democrat who had not given expression to the sentiment we have embodied in this article, if driven to the necessity of supporting either the Cincinnati or Philadelphia candidate. The strength of Mr. Greeley will be so far developed in a short time as to show what his chances are, and remove the question whether it will be advisable to bring a Democratic candidate in the field, and thus bring on a triangular conflict. If such a course should have the effect to throw the election of President into the present House of Representatives, we shall be opposed to it, for it would only assure the re-election of Grant, and that is a contingency that ought to be avoided by all means.

From the Jackson (Mich.) Patriot (Democratic).

The opposition which at first manifested itself from Democrats is gradually diminishing, and it is not unusual to hear now, upon the streets, life-long Democrats make the statement that, if they thought it necessary to vote for Greeley, in order to defeat Grant and the Administration party, they would give him their unqualified support. With almost the certainty of the Southern States giving their support to Greeley, many of the prominent men of the Republican party declaring for him, and some of the most influential of their journals indorsing his nomination; and with a feeling among the Democracy that the present Administration must not be continued in power, it is possible that the popular tide may yet set in favor of Mr. Greeley, which will result in his election.

From the Cairo (Ill.) Bulletin (Democratic).

The Paducah *Kentuckian*, while it asserts confidence in the honesty, statesmanship, and patriotism of Mr. Greeley, and expresses an earnest desire to support him, flanks the question adroitly, and commits its conscience to the keeping of the Democratic pilots, who have piloted the party into disaster ever since 1860. We are, as every other Democratic journal is, in this same boat of uncertainty; but we shall use a very loud voice to tell the pilot that if he steers us another time into the waters of defeat he must go overboard, or we will endeavor to obtain a seat in some other boat, guided by a more skilful channel-finder. * * * Our support of the Liberal ticket is qualified by the great If of the National Democratic Convention. We say this because we have no doubt the nomination of a ticket by the Democratic Convention would so shatter Mr. Greeley's strength, and so augment that of General Grant, there would be no further use of fighting his battle or the battle of Democratic principles. Such a nomination, if made at all, will be made in the interest of General Grant, will be made by Democrats who are foolish if not merchantable, and will sound at once the downfall of the cause of reform and the destruction of Democratic doctrine. The marplots of Democracy—the men who have led the party into foolish paths for long years—the scenters of flesh-pots, they have not the wisdom to approach in the right direction—the schemers who denounced the friends of Mr. Chase in 1868 as enemies of the Democratic party, while they themselves were cooking the political broth which nauseated the people and brought disaster to the organization they professed to champion of right, are again at work, and, unless the public sentiment of the Democratic masses shall deter them, they will again bring disaster to the party and new misfortunes to the Republic. All those Democrats who prefer the party to a clique, and the success of the principles of the party before the interests of any individual, must be wide-awake and active in opposition to the machinations of the Voorheesians of the Democratic organization, and, by inducing the National Democratic Convention to lead the Democrats into alliance with the Liberals, secure the downfall of imperialism, and the triumph of honesty and constitutional government.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutional (Democratic).

Among the Democrats the predominant sentiment seems to be that, as between Grant and Greeley, the latter would be infinitely preferable. In personal respectability and in mental capacity, Horace Greeley towers above Grant as a tall tree above a distorted bush.

From the Charleston (S. C.) News (Democratic).

The election of such a man would, in itself, be a standing protest against nepotism and fraud. It would be a guarantee that the influence and authority would not be found on the side of rascality, because the head rascals choose to call themselves Republicans. Neither the secret conspirator nor the official robber would find a friend in Horace Greeley. White man and black man would live in equal security, and, before the end of his term, these United States might be once more a united and contented people.

From the Columbia (S. C.) Phoenix (Democratic).

It will be gratifying to the friends of reconciliation, reunion, and reform thoughout the land to learn that the grand consultation at Cincinnati has ended in the nomination of Horace Greeley for President. To the South it will be especially pleasing, for he has been the steadiest champion of our oppressed section ever since the war; and, if there be one Northern man more than another who has endeared himself to our people, it is he. Mr. Greeley has, too, every element of success in him, and is possessed of the high qualities of head and heart that befit a man for the lofty position of Chief Magistrate of a great people. He is a man of earnest convictions and well-defined principles, is honest, consistent, and unvarying in acting up to them. He is, too, the father of freedom to the colored race. For years and years before Grant was ever heard of he did battle in their behalf, and, next to Mr. Sumner, there is no one probably that could succeed so well in dividing the black vote with Grant.

From the Boston Advertiser (Administration).

The readiness with which Democratic papers have accepted the nomination of Mr. Greeley as satisfactory, is the most disgraceful fact in American politics. It would be an insult to the hundreds of thousands of Democrats who have honest sentiments, to suppose that they will abandon their principles wholesale for the sake of success, and we do not believe that they will do so.

From the Concord (N. H.) Monitor (Administration).

For over thirty years he has been the leading political writer and editor in this country. Perhaps no other man, since Franklin, has done so much to mould public opinion in favor of liberty and equality against slavery and caste. * * * He hopes to receive the indorsement of the next Democratic National Convention, and to be elected mainly by the aid of Democratic votes. At first blush, one would say the thing was ridiculous and impossible. But, judging by the tone of some of the leading Democratic newspapers, it is not so unlikely to be done.

From the Yonkers (N. Y.) Gazette (Democratic).

We believe this much—that Greeley would make an honest, capable, and conscientious Chief Magistrate, and that his administration would be an economical and common-sense one, free alike from vain show and military display.

JACKSON, Miss., May 8.

The Cincinnati nominations and platform are well received. The Mississippi Democratic press are outspoken for co-operation with the Liberal Republicans. The Vicksburg *Herald* and Meridian *Gazette*, both leading Democratic papers, say it is a good ticket. The Meridian *Mercury* supports the ticket unqualifiedly, saying it goes for Greeley and will not wait the action of the main clique or party. The *Clarion*, the State organ of the Democratic party for years, says the platform and nominations pave the way for the union of all good men for the restoration of peace and prosperity throughout the South and the country at large. The colored vote is predicted for Greeley.

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—Lake Erie has at least 18 inches less water than for ten years, and a communication to the Buffalo Common Council suggests that some plan be adopted whereby, with the co-operation of Canada, international works may be constructed in Niagara River to regulate the water-level.

# THEOLOGICAL.

**Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Baptist Seminary.**

**Yearly Session of the Baptist Theological Union---Report of the Trustees.**

**Interesting Information Concerning the Ministerial Work--Financial Statement.**

**Graduating Exercises at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church Last Evening.**

### Board of Trustees.

The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Baptist Theological Seminary was held yesterday morning, in the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, J. B. Tyler presiding, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Stone.

The Secretary, Dr. Bailey, stated that the Executive Committee had held monthly meetings during the year, and the business which would otherwise have come before the present meeting had been presented to the Executive Committee last week. It would be read again before the Theological Union. The Examining Committee which had been selected by the Faculty with a view of representing the whole field of labor, was prepared to report.

The Secretary of the Examination Committee, Mr. Bakeman, stated that they had to make a most satisfactory report of the examination, of great care on the part of instructors, and industry among the students. The course of instruction was excellent and thorough. In every department, work was the watchword. Still some of the Committee thought that perhaps too much Greek and Hebrew had been read during the year, and that they would like to see a more careful exegetical examination of the Hebrew. They regretted that the chair of Sacred Rhetoric was not occupied, and hence there was no exhibition in that branch. The chair should be promptly filled.

The report was accepted and adopted, and placed on file.

Mr. Bailey moved a Committee of three be appointed to arrange an order of exercises for the annual meeting soon to be held.

The motion was agreed to and Messrs Osgood, Goodman, Blackall, and Bailey were appointed on the Committee.

The Board then adjourned.

### Theological Union.

The annual meeting of the Baptist Theological Union took place immediately afterwards, the members being called to order by the President, J. E. Tyler. Prayer was made by Dr. Osgood.

The President said that, while there were not many present, yet the institution had done a great work during the past year, as would appear from the report. The fire had paralyzed them for a time, but they had gone on. The financial condition of the institution had also prospered greatly.

The Committee on Arrangements reported the persons who were to speak on the various questions embraced in the report of the Board of Trustees.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

The report was then read, as follows:

*Members of the Baptist Theological Union:*

The Board of Trustees present you their annual report, embracing a period of ten months instead of twelve, as the annual meeting in connection with the closing exercises of the Seminary year.

1. THE GREAT CONFLAGRATION.

In the midst of the appalling calamity which has fallen upon so many around us in the conflagration of our city on [illegible], we have abundant reason to thank God that our Seminary [illegible] was spared from the devastating flames. [illegible] of our subscriptions become valueless on account of the fire. But we are moved with a profound sympathy for many of our noble and generous contributors who suffered so severely in the burning of Chicago, that many of them might have found plausible reasons for non-payment of their notes and pledges if their hearts had not been thoroughly in the enterprise. The readiness which all these sufferers have manifested to meet their payments, as far as their crippled resources would possibly permit, is worthy of all praise. And some of the sufferers by the fire have even given us new subscriptions in addition to former ones. We have also received special contributions from other friends and churches, both from the East and the West, to aid us in this emergency.

2. BENEFICIARY WORK.

The beneficiary work of the Theological Union has been transferred to the Northwestern Baptist Education Society, which has been organized the past year, and has undertaken to provide for beneficiaries in the Theological Seminary and other institutions. To this Society we give our hearty sympathy and cooperation, and we hope it will successfully do its important work. [illegible] burdens. The Ladies' Education Society, and Ladies' Students' Aid Society, now merged into one, are doing an important work in furnishing the rooms of both the University and Seminary, and otherwise efficiently aiding ministerial students in both institutions.

3. STUDENTS.

The number of students the past year has been forty-two. The number would have been considerably increased if the fire in Chicago had not so much deranged the plans and crippled the resources of persons all over the country. Yet not a single student, who was here at the time of the fire, left the school in consequence of it. Though some of them had their means of support swept away, yet their means have been provided. The graduating class numbers twelve, representing three nationalities, and coming from seven different states and [illegible]. Most of them, if not all, have already made engagements to settle as pastors or to labor as missionaries. If we could send out a hundred faithful men every year, they could not supply the opening and needy fields of this great Northwest. [illegible] speedily when this school will furnish a hundred laborers per year for the whitened harvest-fields. Our hopes will not be fully realized until such annual fruitage is seen.

4. INSTRUCTION.

The several Professors have faithfully performed the duties of their respective departments, with the additional labor of teaching in other departments not supplied by a special Professor.

*Dr. Northrup's Report to the Baptist Theological Union.*

DEAR BRETHREN: I have lectured in Theology each week during the past year, as follows: To the Senior Class, three times; to the Middle Class, three times, and to the Junior Class, once. I have also given instruction in Church History, throughout the year, to the Senior and Middle Classes. Respectfully submitted, G. W. NORTHRUP.

*Dr. Arnold's Report in the Department of New Testament Interpretation.*

The Senior Class have studied the Epistle to the Hebrews, with an Essay, an Analysis, or a Translation from each member of the class. They have also been over the most important parts of the Harmony of the Gospels, with special attention to the characteristics of each Gospel, and to the most important disagreements and difficulties of the four Evangelical narratives. They have had two lessons a week through the year. The Middle Class have studied the Epistle to the Romans, giving special attention to the analysis, and preparing essays on subjects connected with the interpretation of this epistle. They have also had a course of lectures on the history of New Testament criticism. They have also had two lessons a week. The Junior Class have been through Robinson's Greek Harmony of the Gospels, the Epistles to Titus and Philemon, and the first five chapters of the Acts of the Apostles. They have all prepared essays on topics connected with their exegetical studies. They have had four lessons a week through the year, and five during the first quarter. The Senior Class have also had two lectures a week in Pastoral Theology during the greater part of the last half of the year.

*Dr. Mitchell's Report.*

In the department of Hebrew and Old Testament Literature, the Senior and Middle Classes have had lectures upon Hebrew Poetry, with special introductions to the Psalms, and have read eleven of the principal Psalms and have written paraphrases upon them. They have also reviewed the Hebrew Grammar and read the Book of Ruth. They have had two lessons a week for most of the year. They have also had one exercise a week in the composition and delivery of sermons. The Junior Class have taken an entire course in the Principles of the Hebrew Grammar, with exercises upon it, and have read about thirty chapters in Genesis and Exodus, embracing the progress of sacred history down to the passage of the Red Sea. They have also read and written paraphrases upon the Ninetieth Psalm and upon the Song of Moses at the Red Sea. They have had a course of lectures upon the Literature of the Old Testament, including the traditionary and patriarchal age and the exodus of the children of Israel, and have written essays upon subjects assigned in connection with it. They have had five lessons a week throughout the year. Dr. Pattison has performed a brief but important service in the Seminary, teaching classes in the Epistle to the Ephesians, while most of his time has been devoted to the University. Prof. A. M. Bacon has also done an important service in giving lessons in elocution.

5. A SCANDINAVIAN DEPARTMENT.

The rapid organization of Swedish, Danish, and Norwegian Baptist churches in the Northwest, and the prospective increase of this class of our population, render it desirable to make provision for the proper education of their ministry in their own language. Your Board feel that this duty has been laid upon them by the providence of God, and should be joyfully accepted and fully carried out as soon as means can be provided for the support of this department. It is thought advisable to organize a course of instruction for the special benefit of those who may be called to minister to Swedish, Danish, and Norwegian churches, giving them the advantages of the English and Biblical course so far as they are prepared to enter the regular classes, and special instruction in homiletics and practical subjects in their own tongue. God has seemed to provide a suitable man to take charge of this work, in one of our present graduating class, Rev. J. A. Edgren, of Sweden, now Pastor of the Swedish Church in this city. He is a graduate of the Naval School at Stockholm, [illegible] of theology, both in Hamilton and Princeton, and also a missionary in Sweden. He has already given instruction during part of the past year, to some Scandinavian students in the Theological Seminary, and we hope provision will be made to secure his services permanently.

6. PROFESSOR OF CHURCH HISTORY AND HOMILETICS.

The best interests of the Seminary require that an additional Professor in Church History and Homiletics be appointed as soon as the condition of our finances shall permit. We ought not to expect our present teachers to perform double duty, and thus bear unreasonable burdens, nor can these departments of instruction be neglected.

7. BOARDING DEPARTMENT AND MATRON.

Our boarding department has been conducted on the same plan the past year, affording good board at $2 20 to $3 per week. The Matron, Mrs. R. P. Wyman, who has occupied the position three years with great satisfaction to the Board of Trustees, has presented her resignation, to take effect Aug 1. This has been accepted, and a vote of thanks presented for her faithful services.

8. THE SEMINARY BUILDING.

Some necessary repairs have been made in the Seminary building, and others will be made during the summer vacation, in order that it may fully answer the purpose for which it was erected. These repairs will greatly aid in preserving the building, and add to its permanent value.

9. LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.

The Library has been increased the past year by some private donations, and with the Hengstenberg Library and other libraries easily accessible to students, over 20,000 volumes are made available to them in their studies and researches. The reading-room has been well supplied with the best class of periodicals, both religious and secular.

10. SPECIAL LECTURES.

Valuable lectures have been delivered in the Seminary Chapel by eminent ministers and scholars, at frequent intervals during the year, giving important instruction on subjects of general interest; some of the lecturers bringing practical information of their personal labors in distant mission fields, and others giving the rich results of careful investigation in their [illegible]. A course of four lectures by Rev. A. Owen, D. D., of Detroit, upon the Life and Labors of the Apostle Paul, deserves special commendation as unusually rich and valuable.

11. FINANCES.

The Secretary has been aided by Rev. F. L. Hunt as agent, the entire year, and by Rev. N. E. Chapin several months. New subscriptions and contributions have been obtained amounting to about $20,000, besides money collected for beneficiaries and other purposes.

Collections have been made on subscriptions which have enabled the Treasurer to reduce the indebtedness about $4,000. Had not the fire of Chicago swept away so much of the resources of our subscribers, the indebtedness would have been reduced probably $10,000 or $15,000 by a special effort which had just been commenced. On the first of July last, J. Warren Merrill, Esq., of Cambridge, Mass., executed a bond to the Baptist Theological Union located at Chicago, binding himself and heirs to pay the sum of $[illegible] for the endowment of the Theological Seminary, provided that $100,000 more be placed with it in reliable securities within two years, and also provided that all indebtedness of the Theological Union be paid or provided for by satisfactory securities. Mr. Merrill is now paying us what is equivalent to the interest of the $[illegible]. This generous offer must be kept steadily in view, and, if possible, its conditions met; for the sum of $150,000 of invested endowment is the lowest possible amount by which the expenses can be met, and this sum needs to be increased to $250,000, in order adequately to provide for the highest efficiency of the institution. [illegible] the Lord put it into the hearts of some of His people to devise liberal things for this Seminary of sacred learning for the Northwest! The Treasurer's report shows the following:

12. FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

*Receipts.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash received for general purposes | $24,115 74 |
| Rent from houses and lots | [illegible] |
| Cash for building fund | 2,150 00 |
| Cash for beneficiaries | 1,000 52 |
| Various loans | 14,000 00 |
| Total | $[illegible] |

*Disbursements.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Balance last year | $ 254 96 |
| Miscellaneous expenses | [illegible] |
| Interest account | [illegible] |
| Beneficiaries | [illegible] |
| Professors', officers', and agents' salaries | [illegible] |
| Bonds taken up | 1,500 00 |
| Loans repaid | 15,400 00 |
| Balance cash on hand | 48 27 |
| Total | $42,483 90 |

*Resources.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash on hand | $ 48 27 |
| Promissory notes | 111,880 00 |
| Subscriptions | 15,560 00 |
| Seminary building and grounds | 75,000 00 |
| Other real estate | 15,500 00 |
| Total | $223,775 77 |

*Liabilities.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Bonds outstanding | $ 11,700 00 |
| Time loans | 5,000 00 |
| Temporary loans | 24,000 00 |
| Accrued interest | 675 00 |
| | $ 41,375 00 |
| Net resources | 184,400 77 |
| Total | $225,775 77 |
| Reduction of debt during year | $ 4,396 90 |

13. REVIEW OF THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

The Theological Seminary, under your direction and fostering care, has now been in full operation five years, beside the brief period of instruction under Dr. Colver and Prof. Clarke. It seems appropriate that we should review the past from this point in our history. The whole number of the students is 102. Of these, 27 have been in attendance within the last five years, and not a death has occurred among them in that time. Thirty of these students were born in foreign countries, and 62 in the United States, and 10 have not reported to us their birth-place. Twelve were born in England; 4 in Scotland; 1 each in Wales and New Brunswick; 2 each in Nova Scotia and Sweden, and 1 each in Germany, Prussia, Denmark, and Canada East. Sixteen were born in New York, nine each in Ohio and Indiana, six in Illinois, four in Virginia, three each in Massachusetts and Vermont, two each in Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Michigan, and one each in Maine, Rhode Island, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. They were baptized, two in Wales, one in Scotland, one in Denmark, one in Sweden, three in Nova Scotia, one in New Brunswick, and one in Canada; twenty three in Illinois, fourteen in New York, nine in Indiana, six each in Iowa and Wisconsin, five in Ohio, four in Michigan, two each in Massachusetts, New Jersey, West Virginia, and Minnesota, and one each in Connecticut, Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Kentucky, Kansas, Nebraska, [illegible], and seven have not reported the place of their baptism. They have come to the Seminary forty from Illinois, eleven from Wisconsin, ten each from Indiana and Iowa, six from Michigan, three each from New York, Ohio, and Minnesota, two each from Maine and Oregon, and one each from Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado. They have come from twenty-three different colleges, and sixteen other literary institutions. The University of Chicago has furnished twenty five, Shurtleff College ten, and the following colleges a smaller number each: Colby University, Me.; Amherst College and Harvard University, Mass.; Yale College, Conn.; Madison and Rochester Universities, N. Y.; Denison University and Oberlin College, Ohio; Kalamazoo College and State University, Mich.; Knox College, Monmouth College, and Northwestern University, Ill.; Burlington University, Iowa College, and Wesleyan University, Iowa; La Grange College, Missouri; Kansas State University; Norden College, Nova Scotia; and Naval School, Sweden; and sixteen other institutions. This shows how all our institutions of learning are contributing to the work of ministerial education. Thirty seven have graduated from the Seminary, including the present graduating class, and over seventy of the whole number of students are now actively engaged in the ministry, including some still in the Seminary. Others are yet pursuing their studies, a few have become teachers, and a small number have very properly engaged in secular pursuits. This brief record presents only the infancy of this great enterprise. The future is before us, and one of the grandest fields in all the world surrounds us. Four thousand and seven hundred Baptist churches already exist in the states west of Pennsylvania and north of the line which bounds Kentucky and Arkansas. Two thousand of these churches are partly or wholly destitute of pastoral labor. A thousand well qualified ministers are needed at once in this vast region which now contains a third of the entire population of the United States. The Baptist Theological Seminary of Chicago is in the centre of this population and these churches. The prospective growth of population in this region is almost beyond computation. If suitable provision be made for this Institution, and all the means of enlargement which this field demands be provided and rightly used, we may reasonably hope for great results. But we must look to God in every step of our work. His guidance only can give us prosperity, and his blessing only crown our labors with success.

The Secretary said that the final statement would have shown more resources, if they had not thrown out some verbal pledges which might amount to $4 000.

The report was adopted.

A Committee on Nominations was then appointed, consisting of Messrs. Osgood, Smith, of Iowa, and T. W. Goodspeed.

[illegible] was then presented and accepted.

REMARKS OF DR. BROOKS.

Dr. Brooks said that the Baptists had made more rapid progress in their theological seminaries during the last thirty years than anything else, though their increase in members had been very great. They could all recollect when they had one week school. Now they had six, each better endowed than the one at Newton. But they had progressed not only in endowments, but instruction. Thirty years ago they could find but three Baptist ministers who had received a thorough collegiate and theological course, and two of them were called to take chairs at Newton. The schools now established were all better provided with teachers than the best one thirty years ago. God had been marvelously favored in the men who had had charge of theological training during the last thirty years, and who had raised the standard of qualification so high. He concluded by some words of warm commendation of the Chicago Theological Seminary and the professors.

REMARKS OF MR. BLACKALL.

Mr. Blackall spoke briefly in regard to the Northwestern Baptist Educational Society. They had found that the employment of a paid agent to collect was useless and was dropped, and they brought before the Church the plan of membership, and had had very good success. They had made up the record of the beneficiaries, and they had been regularly paid. He, as treasurer, had paid out $1,700 over what he had received, but he was convinced it would all be paid back. The Second Church had given $1,500, and the others would raise enough to carry them through the year. The work was very hopeful, and he believed they would soon have a surplus with which to make a donation to every graduate.

Dr. Bailey said the Board fully endorsed all that had been done by Dr. Blackall.

REMARKS OF MR. COOLEY.

The Rev. Mr. Cooley spoke next on "the field of the men." He regarded Chicago as the grandest field in the world for a Seminary, since it took in the entire Northwest, and therefore they wanted the highest talent for the Chicago institution. He believed that in religion, as in politics, the West would ultimately control.

REMARKS OF MR. FISH.

The Rev. Mr. Fish thought the recommendation for a Scandinavian department a wise one. There were a million and a half of the Scandinavians in the Northwest, but no college or seminary anywhere had any department for them. It was quite time that it should be done, and no place more appropriate than the Chicago Seminary. No foreign element was a more hopeful one than the Scandinavian, and in Wisconsin there had lived a great work was going on among them. They could not trust to the education of these people through the English tongue, but they must address them in their own language.

REMARKS OF DR. STONE.

Dr. Stone said a few words on the subject of finances. He thought they had progressed more on every other point, and they would not become the power they should be until they had organized their finance better. They had hardly an idea of real benevolence. The success of the Seminary must be due to hard work in that direction, and no society could reach the hearts of the people as effectively as theirs. They had done much last year, but should undertake still more in the coming year.

OFFICERS.

The Rev. W. Smith, of Iowa, spoke of the work in that State, after which the Committee on nominations reported the following list of officers and members of the Board of Trustees:

*President*—J. E. Tyler.
*Vice Presidents*—The Rev. J. M. Gregory and the Rev. Kendall Brooks.
*Secretary*—The Rev. G. S. Bailey.
*Treasurer*—Edward Goodman.
*Board of Trustees* whose term expires in 1875—S. A. Scribner, C. N. Holden, S. M. Osgood, C. R. Field, M. H. Dunwell, J. R. Stone, N. S. Bouton, C. E. Hewett, and A. Owen.

They were elected.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE NEW BOARD.

The new Board of Trustees met and elected C. N. Holden, President; James E. Tyler, Vice President; G. S. Bailey, Secretary; Edward Goodman, Treasurer; and D. H. Sheldon, Auditor. The old Executive Committee was elected with one exception, F. E. Morse being substituted for J. A. Smith.

The Board then adjourned.

### Anniversary.

The commencement exercises of the graduating class of the Baptist Theological Seminary took place last night, at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church. As is customary upon such occasions, a large audience was present, made up in about equal parts of ladies and gentlemen.

THE ADDRESSES.

The exercises were begun with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Arnold, after which addresses were delivered, as follows, by members of the graduating class: "Religion and Education," G. A. Cressey; "The Divine Holiness," R. P. Evans; "Faith, a Mental and Spiritual Necessity," N. F. Hoyt; "Science and Revelation," B. F. Hutchinson; "The Model Minister," A. L. Jordan; "Necessity of the Atonement," D. T. Richards; "Neither Angel nor Spirit," D. R. P. Savage; "The Despotism of Rome," J. Snashall; and "The Christ of Personal Experience," C. E. Taylor. They were all decently well delivered, and most of them showed signs of thought, and of careful preparation.

The music and singing, with which the addresses were interspersed, were excellent, Mr. Hayden presiding at the organ, and the quartettes being given by Misses Fisher and Hills, and Messrs. Stebbins and Eddy.

THE GRADUATES.

At the close of the addresses, the Rev. Dr. E. C. Mitchell made the address to the graduating class, whose names are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Lucius G. Carr | Strawberry Point, Iowa. |
| George A. Cressey | McLean, Ill. |
| John A. Edgren | Chicago. |
| Rees P. Evans | Lawrence, Kansas. |
| Norman F. Hoyt | Chicago. |
| Benjamin F. Hutchinson | Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. |
| Andrew L. Jordan | Chicago. |
| David T. Richards | Downer's Grove, Ill. |
| Edward P. Savage | Joliet, Ill. |
| Abner T. Sherwin | Shelburne Falls, Mass. |
| Jabez Snashall | Chicago. |
| Carlton A. Taylor | Chicago. |

THE ADDRESS.

The Doctor after congratulating them upon the faithful manner in which they had devoted themselves to their studies, and the praise they had won from their instructors, went on to point out the peculiar dangers to which they would be exposed when they left the Seminary walls and went out into the world. They assumed new responsibilities, and became exposed to new perils, the means of avoiding which were briefly indicated by him. He concluded by wishing them all success in the great work which they had taken upon themselves.

The services were then concluded with a benediction by Dr. Thomas.

## THE BURNING OF CHICAGO.

**A Remarkable Picture, Showing the Progress of the Great Conflagration When at Its Full Height.**

The Cincinnati *Gazette* speaks as follows of a new chromo representing the burning of Chicago:

Strobridge & Co., a firm that has produced many of the finest chromatic pictures of the day, have eclipsed all of their former efforts in the splendid picture now on exhibition in the window of the office of Adams Express Company. This chromo is about two by three feet in size, and gives the observer a better idea of the terrible conflagration of Chicago than any written words can do. As an ideal picture it would create a sensation; but as a representation of one of the greatest calamities that has ever occurred it has an all-absorbing interest.

At first view it produces an electrical effect. The eye follows the picture of the great city by the margin of the lake, with an ocean of lapping flames driven boisterously before the prairie wind, lighting up lofty towers, spire, and roof, and illuminating the heavens above and the water below. In detail it is beautifully exact. The scene is presented from the lake and depicts in full the frolic of the fire fiend. The eruption of Vesuvius, drowning out whole villages with burning lava, is probably the only spectacle of our day that could at all compare in grandeur with the scene before us. The eastern portion of the great railroad depot, churches, the Court House, and other public buildings is shown, as well as the streets and avenues bordering on the lake, the wharves, steamers, and other lake and river craft. These, as well as the crowds of humanity along the shore, are clearly and distinctly brought out in the unnatural glare of the bright burning city. The waters of the lake shadow back the luminous color of masses of flame seen sweeping in wild fury over more than half of the city, while every dark smoke-cloud reveals the bright embers being carried along, the messengers of destruction. The action of the wind on the flames is rendered with amazing fidelity; the dense heavy masses of dark clouds, blacker than those of the thunder storm, are seen receding before the red, demon-like glare of the approaching fire blasts. In contrast is the sombre hue of that portion of the city yet unburned, where the smoke from the tall chimneys of Chicago's manufactories peacefully ascend to mingle with the smoke of the flame just about to destroy them. In the far distance in the left hand corner of the picture, a portion of the city is seen yet lying under the natural gray quiet mantle of light. This imposing contrast we consider one of the great beauties of the picture and one of the greatest illustrations of the perfection to which art has attained in this desirable department of her realm. The shadows of the fire reflected from the fronts and gables of the unburned portion of the city are another proof of the care and attention of detail with which the picture abounds. In like manner we see the railroad trains hurrying away from the doomed place, the glare of fire brightening the dark tree-foliage of the trees on the avenues—in fact, the minutest particulars have been treated so masterly as to place the scene vividly before the dullest imagination. As a historical record of the great event of our times, it certainly is unparalleled as a work of this kind.

## ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

**Quarterly Meeting—Report of Cemetery Committee—Financial Statement—The Relief Work.**

The quarterly meeting of the St. Andrew's Society was held in the Masonic Building, last evening, President McArthur in the chair. The attendance of members was not very large—only twelve being present.

The Cemetery Committee reported that they had not yet made a contract for furnishing tombstones for the graves of deceased members of the Society, but expected to do so soon at $10 a piece. The amount demanded for keeping the graves in order, and putting flowers on them during the summer, had been paid.

The Treasurer submitted his quarterly report, as follows:

Benevolent Fund—Balance Feb. 8, 1872, $102.55. Received from Dinner Committee, $27 50; from interest on coupons, $12; from the Secretary, $23. Total, $150.50. Twenty-five per cent of income to reserve fund $12 87—$47 60. Total, $150.21.

Expenses—Paid out to managers' orders, $112.55; for advertising, $3. Total, $115.55. Balance to the credit of Benevolent Fund, $34 66.

Reserve Fund—Balance Feb. 8, 1872, $1,972.03. Twenty-five per cent of income for quarter, $15.87. Total $1,987 90.

Scottish Charitable Fund, $463.75.

The report was accepted.

The President stated that the total amount received from sister societies throughout the country for the relief of those who suffered by the fire, was $5,830.78. Of this sum there had been paid and loaned to members $3 632 95, leaving a balance to the credit of the special fund of $297.78. The benevolent fund was getting very low, and it was thought best by the managers of the society that the special fund might as well contribute toward the benevolent fund. Accordingly $200 had been placed to the credit of the latter fund. One of those to whom money was loaned had returned $40, and been credited on the note he gave when he received the money.

The secretary said it had been impossible for him to obtain the names of the members of the society. All the books had been destroyed, and as it was necessary that the names of all the members should be printed in connection with the constitution and by-laws, he hoped those who belong to the society would send him their name and address.

The society then adjourned.

## COUNTY POLITICS.

**Meeting of the Cook County Central Republican Committee.**

A meeting of the Cook County Central Republican Committee, appointed last fall by the "Fire Proof" element, was held yesterday afternoon in Judge Farwell's Court Room, for the purpose of considering the propriety of uniting with the "Sorehead" Republican Committee in calling a County Convention. There were present Messrs. J. C. Knickerbocker, George W. Gage, C. H. Reed, George Flickman, Henry Pilgrim, C. R. Matson, S. K. Dow, 'Squire Stickney, H. E. Bogue, S. H. McCrea, A. Dixon, N. T. Gassette, M. Schmuts, James L. Stark, and W. N. Brainard. The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, Charles H. Reed, Esq.; Norman T. Gassette acting as Secretary.

Mr. Gassette stated that he had received a letter from Major Phelps, Secretary of the other Committee, giving notice of the action of that body. Mr. G. added that he had replied to the effect that, if harmony had been desired, this Committee should have been invited to meet the other Committee.

Mr. Reed favored joining in with the call for the County Convention, but would like to have an entirely new Central Committee appointed, thus wiping out both the other organizations. He would like to get out of it.

S. K. Dow thought that the question of regularity, as between the two Committees, was about even.

On motion, Mr. Gassette was authorized to sign the names of the Committee to the call, and represent the Committee in all matters, including the appointment of Inspectors of Primary Elections.

Mr. Bogue wanted to know if it was to be a double headed machine.

Mr. Reed said it was contemplated to merge the two Committees into one.

Mr. Bogue questioned whether Phelps would be willing to sink his official consequence in such a manner.

The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman.

## THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

**Fire Statistics for the Month of April—Assistant Foremen—Appointment and Resignation.**

The Board of Police and Fire Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, and devoted their entire attention to business connected with the Fire Department. The Chief Marshal presented a detailed statement of the number and character of the fires during the month of April, of which the following is the recapitulation: North Division—number of fires, 5; number of false alarms, 0; amount destroyed, $395. South Division—number of fires, 19; number of false alarms, 5; amount destroyed, $16,020. West Division—number of fires, 26; number of false alarms, 2; amount destroyed, $5,305. Total—fires, 50; false alarms, 7; loss, $16,827. Total insurance, $791,450; insurance over loss, $782 311; loss over insurance, $2,435. The causes of fire were as follows: Overheating, 1; carelessness, 14; sparks from chimney, 10; defective flue, 6; foul chimney, 1; defective wall, 1; from forge, 1; incendiarism, 4; unknown, 3; defective chimney, 2; chimney on fire, 1; lamp explosion, 2; sparks from locomotive, 2; glycerine explosion, 1; accidental, 1. The report was ordered on file.

It was ordered that members of the department holding rank next to foremen be hereafter styled assistant foremen, instead of first pipemen.

It was also ordered that the steamer Economy be removed to the barn on Eldridge court, the steamer Rice to the house vacated by the Economy, and Hook and Ladder No. 4 to the engine-house on Twenty-second street.

Martin C. Mershon, having served his probationary sixty days satisfactorily, was appointed on the regular force. The resignation of John Cook, assistant foreman of the steamer R. A. Williams, was tendered and accepted, and the Board adjourned.

## CITY AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

### Trial of Rev. McLeish.

The report that a verdict in the case of Rev. J. McLeish, on trial before the Ecclesiastical Court of the Presbytery of Chicago, would be rendered yesterday, was incorrect. There are about twenty witnesses yet to be examined, and there is every prospect that the trial will last another week. The sessions of the Court, which are held in the church on the corner of Wabash avenue and Fourteenth street, are secret. Rev. A. E. Kittredge, counsel for the reverend defendant, was obliged to leave the city, yesterday, on account of the death of his brother-in-law. Rev. J. H. Walker was appointed to take Mr. Kittredge's place, and the trial was proceeded with. It was once decided to employ a short-hand writer to report the evidence, but the fact that the expense would have to be borne by the prosecution resulted in his dismissal.

### How the Policemen Helped.

Mr. Paine, proprietor of the store on West Madison street which caught fire on Wednesday night, takes exception to the credit allotted to certain policemen for extinguishing the flames. He writes:

In regard to the fire in my store, No. 294 West Madison street, which, according to your morning issue, was extinguished by the aid of certain valiant policemen, viz.: Stott, Kendick, and Smith, I wish to say that neither of the said policemen went in my store or had anything to do with extinguishing the fire, except Stott, who came in after the fire was all over, to inquire the estimated loss. On the contrary, they broke in my windows, letting in a draft of air which came near setting fire to the whole building. One of them also apparently made an effort to break my gas fixtures by reaching through the broken window. The fire would, no doubt, have been much less but for the policemen. The fire was extinguished wholly by the exertions of my salesmen, Hayes and Bauer, to whom great credit is due. A. W. PAINE.

### Yesterday's Fires.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning an alarm was sounded from Box [illegible], for a fire in the two-story frame building No. [illegible] South Clark street, owned by Jacob Glaser, and occupied by Henry Knopp and August Grosse as a saloon and dwelling. Their stock and furniture were saved. The building was damaged to the extent of $100. It is insured for $1,000 in the Union Company, of San Francisco. The fire was caused by a defective chimney.

At 9 o'clock last evening a fire was discovered between the buildings Nos. 41 and 43 Milwaukee avenue, owned respectively by Gilbert Olson and Mrs. Polson. The former occupies his place as a saloon and residence. His loss amounts to $100; insured for $2,000 in the Alps and Ætna Companies. The fire originated in Olson's building, from an overheated boiler. No. 43 was not damaged. The alarm was sounded from Box 287.

### Fined for Obstructing Streets.

Numerous proprietors of stone-yards having occupied portions of the streets, in violation of the city ordinances, and of the special instructions of the Mayor to the Boards of Police and Public Works, the matter at last resulted in the arrest of the offending parties, who were yesterday brought before Justice Banyon, at the Harrison Street Police Court. Louis Boldenweck was fined $50, and the penalty of $10 for every day the ordinance shall be violated ordered to be enforced. Wentha & Messenger, C. H. Dakeman, John Atkinson, and Peter New were also fined, but their fines were suspended until Monday next, in order to give them time to remove the obstructions from the streets.

### A Mean Piece of Business.

About the 1st of May, Mr. O. C. Gibbs, Superintendent of the Relief and Aid Society, advertised numerous unclaimed packages lying in the depot of the Society. Among these were two packages addressed to Mayor Medill, by whom they were turned over to the Good Samaritan Society. When the packages were applied for, it was discovered that they had been broken open and plundered of their contents, chiefly clothing, and all that remained was a few rags and worthless garments. The robbery was committed in the depot of the Relief and Aid Society, but whether by persons in the employ of the Society, or by outsiders, is not known. Either horn of the dilemma suggests a most reckless custody of relief goods.

### The Mud Lake Ditch.

It has transpired that the effect of the Mud Lake Ditch, or Ogden Canal, is to lead the waters of the Desplaines River into the west branch of the South Branch of the Chicago River, thereby taxing to the utmost the capacity of the Illinois and Michigan Canal to carry off the added volume of water, so that the main South Branch derives no benefit. This fact has been brought to the notice of the proprietors of the Mud Lake ditch, and they have agreed to shut off the Desplaines current by building a temporary dike this week, their design being to eventually close the upper end of the ditch, leaving it to serve only the purpose of draining the Mud Lake region.

### Meteorological.

Meteorological observations, as recorded by J. G. Langguth, Optician, 134 State street, corner of Madison. (Observer to the Smithsonian Institute.) The small letters are the initials for gentle; high; veering; rain; snow; moist atmosphere; dry.

CHICAGO, May 9.

| Time. | Ther. | Bar. | Wind. | Rain. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Night preceding. | 60°F | | | To 7 p. m. |
| 7:00 a. m. | 66 | 29.09 | S. W. g. | |
| 2:00 p. m. | 76 | 29.13 | W.S.W. h. | |
| 7:00 p. m. | 68 | 29.26 | S. W. g. | inches. |

### Everything.

A base ball meeting will be held this evening at No. 48 Harmon Court. All interested are invited to attend.

—The Sheridan Guards give a grand complimentary military ball at West Twelfth Street Turner Hall on Wednesday evening next.

—The Senate Lyceum will discuss the General Amnesty question this evening in the church corner of Jackson and Peoria streets.

—Members of the Young Men's Christian Association are requested to call at the rooms, No. 95 Randolph street, and pay their dues and leave their address.

—Dr. William Ross, of Dover, Illinois, Grand Worthy Patriarch of the Sons of Temperance, visits Chicago to make arrangements for their United States Convention in June. His headquarters are at the Grand Central.

—Mr. W. A. Croffut, managing editor of the *Evening Post*, has been elected to preside over the Christian Union class in English composition, vice Professor Swing, resigned. Meetings every Friday evening.

—Signor A. Farini, the well-known ex-opera baritone, has located permanently in Chicago, intending to devote himself to giving instruction in vocal music. His residence and headquarters are at No. 973 Wabash avenue.

—Such Canadians as have suffered by the fire, and have not received adequate relief, should call at Dr. Loverin's office, No. 146 West Jackson street, where donations of clothing from the Dominion are distributed.

—At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a team ran away on Halsted street, near the viaduct bridge. George Appeldt, of No. 462 West Twelfth street, and Henry Van Fleet, of No. 28 Burden street, were thrown out of the wagon and injured somewhat.

—The Internal Revenue officers moved into Farwell's Building, LaSalle street, yesterday forenoon. To-day the Custom House officials and the Sub-Treasury will migrate, and to-morrow all the Government officers will be located in their new quarters, and ready for any quantity of business.

—At 9 o'clock yesterday morning Fritz Keinfeld, a German laborer, was badly injured by the falling in of a new sidewalk upon which he was at work, at the corner of Randolph street and Wabash avenue. All the ribs in his left side were broken. He was taken to the County Hospital, and it is said he cannot recover.

—On the 15th inst., the Great Eastern Menagerie, with its four canvasses and mammoth collection of animals and circus talent, begins a season of seven performances, four days at the corner of Madison and Elizabeth streets, and three days at the corner of State and Twenty-second streets.

—A half-breed Indian sailor, named John Waterton, aged 54 years, fell dead in the saloon No. 36 West Lake street, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. A *post-mortem* examination was made by Dr. McCarthy, and the jury returned a verdict of death from fatty degeneration of the heart. The body is at the dead house.

—The Bigelow Block Condemnation Committee heard the arguments of some of the counsel for the tenants yesterday morning, as to the way in which damages should be assessed. It being moving day at Congress Hall, where the sessions of the Committee are held, an adjournment was effected early in the day.

—Mr. M. C. Hickey, who "bosses" the policemen of the First Precinct, is reputed to be worth $100,000. He has been connected with the force for a number of years, in the several capacities of patrolman, sergeant, and Captain, his salary never at any stage of his police career exceeding $2 000 per annum. Comment is unnecessary.

—By a geographical error in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday, women desiring a certain kind of employment were directed to apply at No. 217 West Randolph street. This was an unintentional mistake. No. 217 *East* Randolph street is the place where unemployed females can contract to do all the scrubbing that lies within their physical abilities.

—Thomas Reynolds, *alias* Paddy Reilly, John Lang, *alias* Tom Parker, Michael Galvin, Jake Engelsby, and John Driscoll, a gang of youthful burglars, were arraigned before Justice Scully yesterday, on the charge of having stolen a large amount of property from No. 89 West Madison street and No. 61 West Lake street. They were held over until to-day, in bail of $2,000 each. Officers Lee and Miller made the arrests.

—Among the arrivals at the Grand Central Hotel, yesterday, were the following: Rev. A. McAuley, London, England; F. W. Gedge, Bristol, England; L. J. Leavitt, New York; W. G. Colladay and family, Philadelphia; R. N. Rand, Lyons, Iowa; E. H. Butler, Detroit, Mich.; W. P. G. Hayward, Boston; H. T. Buell and wife, New York; E. N. Chapman and wife, Ballston Springs.

—Dr. S. S. White contributes the following dental news: Your dental readers will be interested—not pleased—to learn, through a despatch just received from our Philadelphia house, that the Supreme Court of the United States has given its decision in the "Gardiner appeal case," sustaining the Cummings patent on dental vulcanite. The opinion of the Court is to be delivered next term.

—The following is to be the programme of exercises at the public meeting of the Hyde Park Literary Society this evening: Musical director, James Falman; oration by Professor Calkins; debate on the question, "Should the American claims for indirect damages before the Geneva Arbitrators be abandoned." Affirmative, S. S. Calkins and D. H. Horne; negative, John J. Herrick and H. K. Smith. Ladies' department by a lady amateur.

—A dog was poisoned by the police and died on Friday of last week, on Madison street, near Sangamon. His carcass remained there growing eloquent until Wednesday last, when a boy was hired to haul it down to the police station. Persons in more remote parts of the city can have dead bodies of dogs, etc. dragged to the headquarters of the Board of Health. Planting sunflowers around the body will not stop the growth of the odor.

—Rev. Robert Collyer returned from the East Wednesday night, and will address the grand mass meeting of the Christian Union next Sunday evening, in Standard Hall. The occasion will be one of unusual interest for those who have taken part in the winter work, which has been so much enjoyed by the public. Besides Mr. Collyer, Professor Swing, Rev. C. D. Noble, Hon. William Bross, and others will speak, and a report will be presented of the benevolent, literary, and other activities of the Union. The music will be in charge of F. W. Root.

—The "Fisk University Jubilee Singers," a well-known concerting band, have been engaged to give a concert at Union Park Congregational Church, next Tuesday evening, under the auspices of the American Missionary Association. The singers number eleven, all colored, and have achieved considerable fame in their travels through New England and the East. The proceeds of their concert go for the benefit of the Fisk University, an institution for the education of the Freedmen.

### Champagne.

Pure, fruity and sparkling, are specific terms applied to "extra" Champagne of Charles Heidsieck. Try it! and you will use none other. Shultz & Tailor, New York, are sole agents for the United States.

### Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

### The Photographers' National Convention.

ST. LOUIS, May 9.—At the session of the National Photographers' Convention, this morning, E. Y. Bell, Counsellor of the Association, gave a history of the litigation in which the association has been engaged, and announced its present entire freedom from suits of any kind. The election of officers was then entered upon. A. Bogardus, of New York, was elected President, with one Vice President from each State; E. S. Wilson, of Philadelphia, Secretary; Albert Moore, of Philadelphia, Treasurer. Last night a formal reception was given to the association at Polytechnic Hall, at which the members were welcomed in an eloquent address by Judge Primm, to which President Bogardus responded. Music, and an oration by E. M. Bell, followed, and the entertainment closed with a stereopticon exhibition by J. W. Black, of Boston.

The members of the Convention were this afternoon driven through the suburbs of the city, taken to the Fair Grounds, Shaw's Garden, and Bamberger's Grove. At the latter place a collation was spread. At the Fair Grounds the annual group picture was taken by Robert Benecke, of this city, and it represents about 500 persons, on a plate 11 by 17 inches.

—The Washington Hotel, at Wallingford, Conn., burned last Friday, was once, in 1789, honored by the presence of the Father of his Country, who stopped over night.

# NEW YORK.

**The Rumor Concerning the Erie Presidency Much Discussed in Financial Circles.**

**Daily Review of the Leading Markets.**

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE ERIE PRESIDENCY.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The report from London that Thomas A. Scott would probably be made President of the Erie Railway, occasioned no little surprise in financial circles to-day. It would certainly be somewhat remarkable to witness two of the greatest competing trunk lines of railroad in the country under one Presidency. It is barely possible Scott will give his valuable time to the Erie Railway for a President's salary. Mr. Scott may lend the Erie Railway his reputation, not his time. He did this with the Union Pacific Company. The *Evening Post* says: "With the Pennsylvania and Erie Roads under the same management, the rivalry for the carrying trade between the Atlantic and the great West will be narrowed down to Colonel Scott's roads, Commodore Vanderbilt's road, and Baltimore & Ohio. When the Midland Road is completed, with its connection with the Canada Southern, to be finished this year, and the Chicago and Canada, there will be another Northern competing line, and when the Chesapeake & Ohio is completed this year there will be a new Southern rival, but it will be none the less a public misfortune to have the only trunk line already in operation which connects this city with the West fall into the hands of Colonel Scott and Commodore Vanderbilt, who seem to care for the interest of the public only so far as they enrich the corporations which they control."

STOCKS.

The stock market generally was dull to-day. Early dealings showed a very unsettled and declining market. In fact, speculation on the Stock Exchange is demoralized for the time being. At intervals during the afternoon prices rallied, but, as a general thing, each rally was soon succeeded by a reaction. At the close the market was extremely dull.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS

on Saturday next are much discussed, in connection with the present condition of affairs in Wall street. The Treasury to-day packed $500,000 for one foreign banking firm, and the Canadian banks withdrew $800 000, which will be shipped. One other firm will probably ship from $50,000 to $100,000. The outflow of this gold represents the flight of foreign money upon which the country has been trading and speculating for some time past. The loss will be felt, and, should specie shipments continue large, not only will the price of gold be materially affected, but the banks will probably have to contract their loans in order to counterbalance the loss of legal revenue.

NATIONAL BANK NOTES

are getting to be a drag, and sales were made to-day at ¼ discount. The banks are offering to land these notes, free of interest, for seven to ten days, for the return of greenbacks. To-day some of the banks were also offering to carry gold free of interest for one week, and at 5 per cent afterward if holders of gold would take an equal amount of National Bank notes. The object of this is to get the gold to swell the bank reserve. The bond purchases of yesterday were settled for to-day, by the Government paying two-thirds in National Bank notes and one-third in greenbacks.

THE MONEY MARKET

was easy this afternoon, at 5@7 on call.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

weaker; 60 days sterling, 109¼@109½, but sight bills very firm at 110¼@110½.

THE GOLD MARKET

was active throughout the day, and ranged from 113¾ to 114¼. There was some surprise manifested because the price did not advance more on the action of the Bank of England in raising its rate of discount. One reason was the Treasury gold sale, which induced a number of people to defer purchases. In the afternoon the London telegrams reported a slight advance in securities, and this also checked the upward movement. Foreign bankers were buyers of gold all day, and most of sales were by peculators.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

quiet, and closed steady.

PACIFIC RAILROAD SECURITIES.

Central Pacific bonds closed at 102¼@102½; Union Pacific firsts, 92@92¼; land grants, 81@81¼; incomes, 86¼@86½.

BREADSTUFFS.

The inquiry for flour was good, and the higher prices asked checks business. Low grades 5@15c higher; Indiana extras 15@25c better; family held higher. At the close the market was strong at the advance. Wheat unsettled, and much firmer. Milling demand fair. Shippers hold back, and the market is nominal. At the close the market was better for all kinds. Offerings light.

PORK

dull and nominal for straight parcels.

To the Associated Press.]

THE METHODISTS.

NEW YORK, May 9.—Bishop Simpson presided over the Methodist General Conference to-day. Numerous resolutions, memorials, etc., on various subjects were presented. Judge Caldwell proposed a delegation of six to convey fraternal greetings to the General Conference of the Methodist Church South, which meets in 1874, and endeavor to effect an organic union with that body. The latter clause was stricken out, and the motion prevailed. Dr. Carlton presented the report of Carlton and Lannahan, on the publishing interests of the Church. Dr. Lannahan stated that he had consented to have his name affixed to this document. He had no hand in the preparation of the report, and has never seen it until printed. Dr. Carlton said the proofs had been laid on Dr. Lannahan's table, and he had understood from the foreman that Lannahan had consented to have his name signed upon the alteration being made of one word. Dr. Lannahan said this was simply a question of veracity between him and Carlton. He had not signed the document, and said, moreover, the financial part of it was untrue. The report says: "By a clerical mishap, $50,000 of the profits of one year got into another year. It was no clerical error, but a suppression." [Cries of "Order," "Order".] He, further said for four years his name had been affixed without his sanction. Judge Cooler moved that Dr. Lannahan be allowed to withdraw his signature from the report. Carried. The reading of the report then began, but was discontinued after a few pages had been gone through with, and the conference adjourned.

CITY REFORM.

The Executive Committee of the Reform Association, at its meeting yesterday, reported upward of fifty-five thousand votes indorsed and pledged to reform the City Government.

SUN-STROKE.

The first case of sun-stroke for the season occurred yesterday on the East River pier.

CARRYING CONCEALED WEAPONS.

Recorder Hackett, in the Court of Sessions, yesterday, alluding to the bill prohibiting the carrying of concealed weapons, regretted the passage of such a law, as having the effect of making respectable men defenceless. He stated that he always carried a pistol and deemed it the duty of good citizens to do the same.

THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

The *Tribune*, this morning, on the position of the British Government, in relation to our indirect claims and the probable failure of the Washington Treaty, says: "Our claims were clumsily presented, and afterward the overtures made to withdraw them were to the last degree undignified and *mal adroit*. That we are not completely discredited and dishonored in our own eyes is due, not so much to our State Department, as to the stiff, persistent obstinacy of the British Government. If they had accepted the humble overtures which we made, in the sense in which they were intended, we should have had no means of escape from the trap into which we were walking, but the effort to gain still more from us will probably end in the failure of the Treaty, and this we can bear with far greater equanimity than would have been necessary to support the unconditional surrender, in the face of mere blustering, of all that we have claimed for the last ten years."

The sixth anniversary of the Universal Peace Conference, at its meeting in the Cooper Institute, yesterday, adopted resolutions approving of the Treaty of Washington, but condemning our indirect claims. The resolutions declare that the fundamental basis of arbitration comprehends the complete surrender of the case to the Court of Arbitrators and that neither party thereto can dissent from the presentation of all claims, or repudiate the ultimate decision; but, at the same time, the desire for peace which accepts this as the only true mode of adjusting the difficulty should lead us to courteously refuse to present unreasonable and aggravating claims.

UNCONFIRMED.

The London rumor that Colonel Scott will be President of the Erie Road is unconfirmed here. It is not denied, however, that such a plan has been talked of.

DIED.

Herman Livingston, the well-known retired merchant, died at Catskill, to-day, in his 79th year.

Judge Pierrepont Isham, formerly of the Supreme Bench of Vermont, died yesterday, at Piermont, N. Y., in the 70th year of his age.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The fifty-sixth anniversary of the American Bible Society was held to-day. Rev. Luke H. Wiseman, delegate from the British and foreign society, after alluding to the relations existing between his society and the one in this country, referred to the Alabama claims, which, he affirmed, would ultimately be amicably settled between the countries, for he himself could say, from what he knew and had seen, that the people of England desired nothing more than close alliance with the people of America. They are, so to speak, all of one country, and pioneers of religious sentiment all over the habitable globe. The speaker concluded with a very earnest eulogy of the American Bible Societies, and the people of America. Father Gavazzi was also a speaker.

RESUMED WORK.

The laborers employed on the caisson of the Brooklyn bridge, who were on a strike, resumed work this afternoon upon the terms offered by the company, being $2 75 for four hours' work.

ALLEGED POISONING CASE.

The body of Edward O. Anderson, late Assistant United States Assessor in Brooklyn, has been exhumed, and the stomach given to Prof. Doremus for analyzation, the father of deceased having deposed to the belief that his son was poisoned, and that there was good cause to suspect improper intimacy between his wife and a Dr. Irish.

PERSONAL.

Major John H. Howell, for several years agent of the Associated Press of the State of New York in this city, has resigned his position to assume the editorial management of the Minneapolis (Minn.) *Daily Tribune*.

MARINE.

Arrived, steamer Erin, from Liverpool.

PERSONAL.

Late to-night T. Buchanan Read was easier again, but extremely weak.

# FOREIGN.

## CANADA.

OTTAWA, May 9.—Hon. Edward Blake, leader of the Opposition, spoke four hours last night in opposition to the bill introduced by Sir John A. Macdonald to give effect to the Treaty of Washington. He moved an amendment, that before proceeding farther upon said bill this House feels bound to declare that Her Majesty's loyal subjects and people of Canada, while at all times cheerfully willing to make any reasonable sacrifice in the interest of the Empire, have just grounds for great dissatisfaction at the mode in which our rights have been dealt with in the negotiations resulting in the Treaty of Washington, and in the subsequent proposal of our Government to England to increase the Canadian loan as the price for the adoption of a treaty for the abandonment of its claims with respect to the Fenian raids, which affect not only our purses, but our honor and our peace.

Mr. Blake was followed by Mr. McDougall, who supported the bill. The debate was then adjourned until Friday.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 9.—The accouchement of Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales is expected the latter part of June, or early in July.

A grand banquet was given last evening in St. James Hall, in honor of the anniversary of the foundation of the Royal Literary Fund. Some 400 persons were present,—all, or nearly all, of them distinguished in the world of letters. The King of the Belgians presided and many interesting addresses were made. The Hon John V. L. Pruyn, of Albany, N. Y., spoke in acknowledgment of the toast to The Literature of Other Countries, and, in his remarks, expressed the strongest hope for a speedy settlement of the international copyright question.

A man named Andrews, a druggist, has been on trial before Baron Martin, in the Court of Exchequer, upon a charge of using, in the capacity of a doctor of medicine, an alleged spurious degree obtained from a Philadelphia college. Defendant was to-day convicted on the charge, and in passing sentence the Judge expressed his pleasure at what he had learned to be the fact, that Americans were already engaged in measures for the suppression of the institution.

The Great Western Telegraph Company, which intends laying a telegraph cable from New York to England, by way of Bermuda, has paid the manufacturers of their cable the first instalment, £100,000.

The strike which originated among the sailors at Southampton has extended to the seamen of this city, and threatens to seriously interfere with the shipping business. The strikers contemplate parading to-morrow.

## FRANCE.

PARIS, May 9.—The Commission on Capitulations, in their report to-day, exonerate the officer who commanded at Montmedy at the time it surrendered from all blame, although they censure him for failing to destroy the war material in the fortifications. The Commission report that the garrison of Amiens, at the time it capitulated, was not in sufficient numbers to withstand the attacks of the enemy, and therefore acquit General Lafere, who commanded, of the charges made against him.

## SPAIN.

MADRID, May 9.—General Moriones, who defeated the forces under Don Carlos, at Oroquita, has been gazetted a Lieutenant General. The insurrection in Navarre is now believed to be over. Thirty-five hundred insurgents in that province have surrendered to the loyal forces. The news from all other points where there are bands of Carlists is favorable for the speedy restoration of the authority of the Government.

Marshal Serrano shoots all insurrectionists that he captures who deserted from the Spanish army to the cause of Don Carlos. He spares the lives of all other prisoners.

Government troops attacked a band of Carlists under Palacios, and completely defeated them. Twelve insurgents were killed.

PARIS, May 9.—A telegram from Bayonne says: "Bilboa, in Spain, is threatened by insurgents in the Department of Biscay, and the Spanish Government has sent troops by sea to repel any attack that may be made upon the city."

## MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 1, via HAVANA, May 9.—Public attention has been turned to operations on the Rio Grande, and the movements of the Americans cause considerable excitement at the capital. The Juarists blame the revolutionists for the difficulties, while the revolutionists publish extracts from journals unfavorable to Mexico, to show what the Juarez administration has brought the country to. The revolutionists charge collusion between Juarez and President Grant.

Animated and lengthy discussions have taken place in Congress on a motion to grant additional facilities to Juarez. A test vote resulted in a tie. A decisive vote is expected on the 2d inst.

The Government has paid all the civil employes on American projects, and the railways and canals are being actively pushed forward.

The American and Spanish Ministers interceded to save the lives of the revolutionists Eduardo Meyer, Francisco Carriosa and his brother, who were condemned to death at Puebla.

# MICHIGAN.

**Progress of the Impeachment Court at Lansing.**

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, May 9.—H. H. Hoyt and William Marr, of East Saginaw, testified to land speculation, managed through Van Dunham, Clerk in the Land Office.

William M. Cafferon and David G. Canfield testified to having entered lands with scrip.

G. L. Gillum, a clerk in the Land Office, testified to the dealings of Cyrus Hewitt with the Land Office, and to the rights of swamp land road contractors.

Lester S. Hudson testified to getting lands from Barnard, clerk in the Land Office, in exchange for horses.

H. C. Clarke, a clerk in the Land Office, testified to a land speculation of his own, and on the subject of receiving gratuities, which he said Edmunds had forbidden.

Cyrus Hewitt, banker and ex-Land Commissioner, testified to having reserved lands for the accommodation of others.

# CALIFORNIA.

**A Horrible Story Circulated to Affect the Price of Mining Shares.**

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8.—Intense excitement and great indignation was produced here to-day by the publication of alleged revelations to William Shanon and associates, by J. S. Hubbell, a guard on the Nevada State Prison, formerly underground foreman in the Yellow Jacket Mine. It is stated that he made a detailed statement, charging that the fire in that mine three years ago, by which many lives were lost and millions of dollars' worth of damage done, was set intentionally by G. F. Kellogg, who was employed by J. P. Jones, Superintendent of the Mine. Hubbell declares, however, that he made the statement at the instance of Shanon's friends, having been promised $50,000 for doing so for the purpose of ruining Jones, and that he refused to sign, and himself informed them. Jones and Hayward recently ousted Shanon and friends from the management of the Savage Mine, and Jones and Shanon are now bitter rivals in mining speculation, and rival candidates for the United States Senatorship in Nevada. Public sympathy is all on the side of Jones. The matter will go into the criminal courts immediately.

### Utah Items.

SALT LAKE, Utah, May 9.—Ira Reed, an estimable Mormon citizen, was struck by lightning yesterday evening, while standing in the door of his dwelling, and instantly killed.

A company was incorporated to-day for the manufacture of the new Friend car brake.

There was still another considerable fall of snow last night in the Cottonwood mining district. We have had the most protracted and severe winter for many years.

Judge O. F. Strickland, of the Supreme Bench of Utah, acting for this district in the absence of Judge McKean, is dangerously ill at Provo. There is no court here in consequence.

There was quite a sensation here to-day, caused by the arrest of a well-known Gentile for bawd and lascivious cohabitation. The accused managed to escape prosecution under the Territorial statute, and pleading guilty before the Mormon Police Justice to violation of the city ordinance got off by the payment of a fine of $100.

### War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, May 10—1 a. m.—A rising barometer, with northerly to easterly winds and partially cloudy weather, will prevail on Friday over the Upper Lake region, and extend southeastward over the New England and Middle States, with northwesterly winds and partially cloudy, but pleasant and cooler weather. Partially cloudy weather over the Southern States, with southerly winds. Cloudy weather, with easterly to southerly winds and rain over the Northwest. Dangerous winds not anticipated.

### American Medical Association.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.—The American Medical Association, this morning, adopted resolutions recommending that all bottles containing poison should not only be labelled "poison," but be roughed on the side so as to indicate their poisonous contents to the sense of touch, and also be labelled with the most ready and efficient antidote. A resolution was offered by Dr Horner, of Virginia, and adopted, that members of the Association should discourage the use of alcohol for stimuli in their remedies.

### The Ohio River Commission.

CINCINNATI, May 9.—A portion of the Commission appointed by the Governors of Ohio and Pennsylvania, with reference to the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio River, met here yesterday, and, after a consultation, adjourned, to meet again on Wednesday, the 26th of June, at which time they request the Governors of the other States interested to notify the Commissioners appointed by them to be present.

### New York Legislature.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 9.—The Vanderbilt Rapid Travel bill, as amended by the Senate, has passed the Assembly—96 to 4.

The Governor has vetoed the bill providing for the Municipal Election in New York City May 21st, on the ground of unconstitutionality.

The Governor also vetoed the Congressional Apportionment bill, as in plain disregard of the rights of the people, and of directions in acts by Congress, but the bill passed both Houses over the veto.

### Telegraphic Brevities.

John Reed, Captain of the bark John Bryden, of Chicago, was accidentally drowned in Buffalo Creek on Wednesday. Deceased was one of the oldest Captains on the lakes.

—In New York, yesterday, the Boston Base Ball Club suppressed the Eckfords, the former club tallying for a score of runs, and the latter scoring none.

—The representatives of Yale, Harvard, Amherst, Agricultural, Brown, and Georgetown, D. C. Colleges, met at Springfield, Mass., yesterday, and decided to hold a college regatta on the Connecticut River, opposite this city, July 23.

—Wm. Reisien, a blacksmith at the Wabash shops in Fort Wayne, while in a fight with a coworker, yesterday, was struck in the forehead with a red-hot iron, and seriously, if not fatally, injured.

—A very severe hail storm passed over a portion of Washington County, Kansas, yesterday afternoon. The hail is reported as large as pigeon's eggs. The storm extended but a mile in width. Heavy rains have been falling over Northern Kansas and Southern Nebraska for the past forty-eight hours, and the streams are high, the Little Blue being past fording.

### New York State Colored Men's Convention.

TROY, N. Y., May 9.—The State Colored Convention adopted an address urging the people to vote for the Philadelphia nominees, accompanied by resolutions declaring that the duty of every colored American citizen lies within the lines of the Republican party; indorsing the administration of Grant; agreeing to support the Regular Republican nominees, State and national, and recommending the Republican State Convention to send Wm. F. Butler, colored, as one of the delegates at large to the Philadelphia Convention.

### Lane Theological Seminary.

CINCINNATI, O., May 9.—The Thirty-sixth Annual Commencement of the Lane Theological Seminary took place to-day. Sixteen students graduated. The diplomas were delivered by Rev. Dr. Thomas E. Thomas, Professor in the Seminary. The annual address was delivered by Rev. R. W. Patterson, D. D., of Chicago.

### New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, May 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Oats lower; 60@63c. Bran lower; $1 40.

PROVISIONS—Pork held at $14 50. Bacon firm at [illegible]. All others unchanged.

MONETARY—Bank sterling, 24½; sight, ½c premium. Gold 113¾.

COTTON—Unsettled; sales, 1,300 bales; nominally good ordinary, 21c; low middlings, 22c; middlings, 23½c; receipts, 575 bales; no exports; stock, 79,394 bales.

### Iron Manufacturers' National Convention.

PITTSBURGH, PA., May 9.—The third Convention of the National Association of Iron Manufacturers is in session in this city. The Association embraces most of the mills engaged in manufacturing bar and merchant iron in the United States. The Association has been enlarged to admit all mills rolling iron, and the title changed to the National Association of Manufacturers. Adjourned to meet in September.

# PENNSYLVANIA.

**Address of the Pennsylvania Liberal Republican State Committee.**

*To the People of Pennsylvania:*

The National Convention of the Liberal Republicans, composed of delegates from every State in the Union, has presented a national ticket and a declaration of principles to the country, and now appeals to the enlightened patriotism of the whole people to give success to the great political movement so auspiciously inaugurated at Cincinnati.

Prompt and thorough State, county, and district organization is the first necessity of Liberal Republicanism. The Pennsylvania delegation to Cincinnati directed the delegates from each Senatorial District in the State to select a member of the State Central Committee, and forward the name to the Chairman. It is important that the names be returned without delay, as a meeting of the Committee will be necessary at an early period.

It is earnestly urged upon the friends of Liberal Republicanism to organize an Executive Committee in every county as speedily as possible, and report the names of the Chairman and Secretary to the State Committee.

The principles declared by the Cincinnati Convention are free from all ambiguity or dissembling. That they are in full accord with the settled convictions of an overwhelming majority of the American people, cannot be doubted by any intelligent observer of the expressions of popular feeling; and it will not be denied that Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown most fitly represent the political faith so manfully and unanimously avowed.

A few men of the past, and more who profit by the present, will confront the national departure to Fraternity and Peace, and the supremacy of the civil laws in all the integral parts of our free Government. They will resist the effort to unite all patriotic citizens in one grand struggle to restore the Union to an honest and economical administration, to lessen the burdens on our industry and energy, and to enforce the great demands of Liberty and Law; but they cannot prevail.

With the prejudices of political organizations we have nothing to do. Compelled to a severance from a party of whose better record the Liberal Republicans are justly proud, we advance to meet the supreme necessities of the nation, and invite the earnest co-operation of all, without sundering party affinities, who sincerely desire the regeneration of our National, State, and Municipal Governments.

Revolutions take no steps backward. Organization, immediate and systematic, is our present and pressing duty. The struggle with arrogant and well-armed power will be desperate for a time, but the issue cannot be doubtful. In this political demoralization of peace, as in the terrible trials of war, it will be solemnly decided "that government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

A. K. MCCLURE,
Chairman Lib. Rep. State Committee.
PHILADELPHIA, May 6, 1872.

# THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Under the new Constitution, each county elects its own People's Attorney.

—The residence of Mr. McIntosh, editor of the Wilmington *Independent*, was recently destroyed by fire occasioned by the bursting of a kerosene lamp.

—The Freeport *Journal* has these items:

Colonel Turner, having sold his residence in Freeport and bought a house in Chicago, has removed his family to that city.

Mr. Homer Knowlton is about going into the insurance business in Chicago.

—Galesburg people are proposing to establish a Free Library, under the act of the Legislature, passed with more special reference to Chicago.

WISCONSIN.

The Watertown *Republican* says:

There has been considerable talk here lately about the erection of railroad shops in this city by the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, to take the place of those at Janesville. It is the intention, we understand, to have Watertown the point of the first relay between Chicago and Escanaba, thus making this place an important station on the road.

IOWA.

The case of Muldowney *vs.* The Illinois Central Railroad, tried a third time at Dubuque, resulted, on Monday, in a verdict of $10,000 for plaintiff, who claims damages because E. Laughlin, an employe of the road, lost his life in 1868. The verdict has been against the Railroad in each trial.

—When the St. Paul & Iowa Southern Railroad is completed, it will present an unbroken line from Duluth, on Lake Superior, to Galveston, Texas.

—Martin Heisey, late Warden of the Iowa Penitentiary, has sued the Fort Madison *Democrat* for libel, and the editor promises to prove every charge.

INDIANA.

The demand for houses, in Fort Wayne, is far ahead of the supply.

—At the municipal election in Fort Wayne, Tuesday, says the *Gazette*:

One of our most highly esteemed ladies, who is also a heavy property owner, presented her ballot at the Third Ward polls, throwing the learned gentlemen who were acting as Judges and Inspectors into a state of consternation. The ballot was taken, but not deposited in the box.

—A hotel thief got about $100 in the Sherman House, Indianapolis, last Tuesday night, and was so hotly pursued that he left behind—in his own room—jewelry worth $125.

—The Indianapolis *Journal* says the Watson-Shryock case comes up for trial in a few days, and possesses a point of peculiar interest, viz.: whether Lewis D. Watson, of Evansville, acquitted of the murder of one Shryock, may now, by pleading guilty to such murder, escape trial and punishment for shooting with intent to kill.

MICHIGAN.

—A woman of 43 years sues a youth of 19, at Detroit, for breach of promise.

—The Grand Rapids *Eagle* of the 7th says:

The woods along the track from Rockford to Clam Lake are on fire. In some places very heavy fires are raging, and the inhabitants are seriously alarmed, as the forests are quite as dry as they were last October. They are in great danger. The damage must be very great already, and, unless rain comes soon, must be very much greater. Even the green trees are burning in the pine forests.

—At Corinth, near Grand Rapids, last Monday night, Patrick Reynolds, a farmer, who had married a widow named Mrs. Honora Dwyer, killed her and attempted to kill his step-son, Michael Dwyer, and then cut his own throat. Reynolds was very angry at not coming into possession of the Dwyer estate.

MINNESOTA.

—Great fires are raging in the timber in Pine County, on the line of the Lake Superior & Mississippi Railroad.

—The Republic Insurance Company, of Chicago, on Monday, commenced suit in the United States Court, to collect from all Minnesota stockholders who hold stock in excess of $500, the amounts due on such stock. Minneapolis stockholders are delinquent $44 000.

—The building erected three years ago for the St. Paul *Press* is now to be enlarged to more than double its present capacity.

—The St. Paul *Pioneer* says:

Major Brackett, who has been for several days absent investigating the terrible murder of the Cook family, near Oak Lake, returned to this city on Saturday night, perfectly satisfied that the murderers were Indians. Roving bands of the Otter Tail, Leech Lake, Pillager, and Pembina Indians, are constantly wandering all over that country fishing and hunting. Even when not under the influence of liquor, these blanketed vagabonds are a nuisance and terror to the settlers, but when drunk, they are perfect fiends. It is not a very healthy section of country for a red-skin around Oak Lake at present.

—A writer in *Macmillan's Magazine* has had enough late dinners and next-day head-aches, and protests against the abominable fashion of giving dinners at which ladies and gentlemen are sumptuously fed at midnight, when they should be asleep. He thinks it would add much to the pleasure of dinner parties if the number of guests was limited to twelve or fourteen, beginning dinner promptly at 6:15 without waiting for absent guests, reducing the number of dishes, and returning to the drawing-room at 9:30, and keeping the dining-room cool and well ventilated.

# M. E. GENERAL CONFERENCE.

**Character of the Body---One-Third of the Members Laymen.**

**The Alleged Book-Concern Frauds.**

**Report of the Book Committee--The Anti-Lannahan Side of the Affair.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 8.

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church is remarkable for this fact, among others, that its constituency

IS AS WIDE AS THE WORLD.

All the continents, to say nothing of the islands of the ocean, are represented in this great body, which, once in four years, convenes to order the affairs of the American branch of the Methodist family, whose adherents, in a hundred years, have come to be counted by millions. There are a good many black faces sprinkled in among the assembly; and, now that

LAY DELEGATION

is an established order in the Church, one-third of the body being laymen, the complexion of the Conference comes to be very business-like; indeed, it would not have a clerical appearance at all but for an occasional white cravat, and here and there a venerable and reverend face and form, which could be no other than that of a Doctor of Divinity. Professional dignity and clerical pretension are at a heavy discount in this most practical body of men; they have come here on Church business, and they mean to transact it in a thorough and honest manner, and woe be to that ambitious parson who presumes upon his local reputation and importance.

THE FIRST THREE DAYS

were spent chiefly in organization and settling the status of the new lay members, which, under the plan adopted as set forth in the Discipline, makes them co-ordinate in all respects with clerical members, and entitled to act on all Committees, even those on the Episcopacy and on Appeals. Of the five Secretaries, two are laymen; and, on the Committee on the Book Concern there is a large proportion of that order, among them the venerable Judge Goodrich, of Chicago.

TO-DAY THE GREAT BATTLE OVER THE BOOK-CONCERN FRAUDS

was set in array, and the report of the Book Committee, which is the Standing Board of Management in the interim of the quadrennial sessions of the General Conference, was read, together with the report of Mr. J. P. Kilbreath, of Cincinnati, a professional accountant, who was appointed referee in the case.

On Saturday last, Dr. Lannahan foreshadowed his policy in a speech, bold, incisive and determined, in support of a motion to appoint a Special Committee on this subject; and his counsel, the Rev. Mr. Buckley, of this city, gave us a brilliant shower of rhetorical rockets in the same interest; but the Conference refused to order the Special Committee, and now there is nothing for it but a square, stand-up fight over the reports which come through the regular channels.

THE REPORT OF THE BOOK COMMITTEE

states that the loss to the Book Concern by the Chicago fire was over $90,000; but mourns, as a greater calamity, the scandal raised concerning it by the Assistant Agent, Dr. Lannahan. The charges of fraud and mismanagement first appeared publicly in the New York *Times* of Sept. 21, 1869. "We are creditably assured," says the article in question, "that the new Agent of the Methodist Book Concern, the Rev. Dr. Lannahan, has discovered in that establishment great corruption and fraud, involving losses to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars. * * These frauds have been going on for eight or nine years." On the 4th of November, the Book Committee came together at the Book Rooms in New York, to investigate the affairs of the Concern, which they found in some confusion. There had evidently been some unbusiness-like operations in the matter of buying paper, and some cheating in the bindery department; but both these abuses had been corrected, and the guilty parties discharged. Accordingly, the Committee reported that everything, at that time,

WAS SAFE AND SOUND.

This first report, however, was considered as an attempt to whitewash the Concern and cover up old difficulties which the Church and the public wanted to understand; and in view of this, the Book Committee met a second time, in January, 1870 and spent a month over the business of investigation, reaching at last this simple verdict on all the charges viz.:

NOT PROVED;

after which they went home, leaving the whole subject for the consideration of the next General Conference.

This action greatly disgusted Dr. Lannahan and his party, who at once raised a more terrible dust than ever, and circulated still more damaging reports against the Book-Concern. Then it was that the Committee, fearing a general collapse of the great interests of which they were the guardians, came together for the third time to

TRY DR. LANNAHAN

on charges of maladministration of his office as Assistant Book Agent. A full and thorough sifting of the whole subject was now arranged for; but, at this point, the Bishops threw a wet blanket over the Book Committee in the form of a communication, declining to share, in any sense, the responsibility of the proposed trial, limiting the inquiry to the official conduct of the accused, and giving the opinion that the question of the personal unfitness of an Agent for his position must be shown, if at all, by his conduct subsequent to his election thereto.

The surprise of the Book Committee deepened into discouragement, and, having appointed a Committee to make examinations of the books of the Concern, they, for the third time, took their homeward way.

Not long after, they received the startling news that Dr. Lannahan

HAD TAKEN THE OFFENSIVE AGAIN,

and had sued the Senior Agent, Dr. Carlton, and the Book Concern, on a writ of *mandamus* to get possession of the books of the Concern, that he might hunt up evidence of some new suspicion of fraud; and so the Committee must needs make all haste to hold another meeting, to ward off this new danger, and punish, if possible, this new vagary of the testy Dr. L. They met the fourth time on the 25th of May, 1871, suspended Dr. Lannahan from office, and adjourned to June 15, to try the accused for his (official) life. At this fifth session Dr. Lannahan was condemned

TO BE REMOVED FROM OFFICE,

but, as this could not be done without the concurrence of two Bishops, the case was referred to the two—Bishop Jones and Bishop Ames—who had been present at the trial, one of whom concurred in the sentence, but the other, Bishop Ames, refused to concur, on the ground that the penalty was greater than the crime. Thus Dr. L. is still the Assistant Book-Agent, and, as such, he has a report in readiness, defending his course; and there is also a minority report of the Book Committee, made by the friends of Dr. L.—both of which will come before the Conference to-morrow.

THE REPORT OF MR. KILBRETH,

the accountant, clears up much of the difficulty; shows that the money made on paper did not come out of the Book-Concern, but out of the manufacturers; that the former errors in the style of accounts have been corrected; that the dishonest employes have been removed; that the Concern is now in a prosperous and trustworthy condition; and that all the losses by "fraud" and "mismanagement" have not exceeded the cost of the investigation, which is stated to be about $6,000. CHICAGOAN.

### Meeting of the Ohio Republican State Central Committee.

COLUMBUS, May 9.—The Republican State Central Committee were in session in this city to-day. Resolutions of respect to the memory of Hon. Richard D. Harrison, late Chairman of the State Republican Executive Committee, were adopted. General Charles C. Walcutt, of this city, was unanimously chosen to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Harrison.

Brief remarks on the political outlook were made by nearly every member, all representing that the Liberal movement had utterly failed to divide the Republican party in Ohio, while the disaffection that had existed previous to the Cincinnati Convention, had been almost entirely healed by the nomination of Greeley and Brown. Several members, speaking for their respective localities, said if the Democratic National Convention should indorse Greeley, a great many Democrats would vote for Grant. Harlan (colored), from the First District, stated that he had recently returned from a visit to the South, where he found the colored men united for Grant, and the Republican party.


## BUSINESS NOTICES.

The Sherman House certifies to the superiority and uniformity of Burnett's Superior Flavoring Extracts. Sold everywhere.

Mercy Hospital Lottery, in aid of the sick, will positively be drawn May 30. Highest prize $50,000. Tickets, two for $5. Address PATRICK & GARDINER, Omaha, Neb.

A Fragrant Breath and Pearly Teeth are easily attained, and those who fail to avail themselves of the means, should not complain, when accused of gross neglect. The Sozodont will speedily eradicate the cause of a foul breath, beautifying, preserving the teeth to the oldest age.

Humans share with horses the benefits derivable from the world-renowned Mexican Mustang Liniment. The most irrefragable testimony establishes the fact that this wondrous balm exerts the same soothing and healing influence when applied to the human chicle that it does in cases of spavin, founders, ringbone, poll-evil, scratches, wind gall, and other ailments of the horse which require outward treatment. It is, in fact, the most efficient of all external remedies for rheumatism, gout, stiffness of the neck, neuralgia, sore throat, swellings, cuts, and bruises of all kinds.